Second Series, Vol. XLV, No. 17

Tuesday, August 23, 1960
Bhadra 1, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XLV, 1960/1882 (Saka)

[*August 16 to 26, 1960/Sravana 25 to Bhadra 4, 1882 (Saka)*]

ELEVENTH SESSION, 1960/1882 (Saka)

(*Vol. XLV contains Nos. 11 to 20*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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GMGIPND

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 23, 1960/Bhadra 1, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Statutory Board for Prices of Agricultural Commodities

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*652. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Braj Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1038 on the 23rd March, 1960 and state at what stage is the scheme to constitute a statutory board to fix prices of all crops including sugarcane?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): No decision has yet been arrived at in this matter.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission? If so, what are the main features of the approved scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): I do not say it has yet been finally approved. But, we are thinking of having an **Agricultural** Commodities Advisory Committee—a slight change in the name and the commodities too—which would be in a position to advise Government not only on price policy but also on all matters having a bearing on the programme of agricultural production. This should necessarily be a committee of officials of the concerned Ministries plus the Planning Commission, the Reserve Bank and things like that. This is exactly what is being done; but, I would not say it is yet final 100 per cent.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is a difference of view between the Planning Commission and the Ministry concerned regarding this, and whether it is the main cause of delay?

Shri S. K. Patil: There is always a difference between any two individuals too. But the purpose of the Planning Commission and the committee is that we should bridge this difference as far as possible and come to what is known as a composite government mind which we shall very soon come to.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if with this Agricultural Commodities Advisory Committee, no non-official producers and no non-official distributors of these agricultural commodities will be associated?

Shri S. K. Patil: My original idea has now been split up into two. One would be the Agricultural Commodities Advisory Committee composed of officials of those ministries etc. specially with a full-time Chairman—a complete body. Another will be the Farmers Advisory Panel on which other people also would be taken so that the two working together and in consultation with each other would arrive at the same thing which was the original plan.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I just ask if there has been any investigation or economic survey to come to a finding as to at what value the farmer produces the agricultural products or food? Has that taken place yet?

Shri S. K. Patil: The hon. Member has just taken the words out of my mouth. It is precisely for that purpose that these committees are intended.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I remind the hon. Minister that previously he had in mind a separate Statutory body composed of the representatives of the farmers etc. specially formed to take decisions with regard to the fixation of prices of agricultural commodities? Is it the pressure of the Planning Commission only which has compelled the Minister to split the thing into two and have a panel of farmers, that too only in an advisory capacity and nothing more, where no representatives of the others shall be there?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not think any influence has compelled me. I am not easily amenable to influences.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You seem to be.

Shri S. K. Patil: But, what I am saying is this. In any event, the whole thing is bound to be advisory. Now, what we have done is this. The permanent board that is going to be there would be composed of the Ministries and their advisers etc. The other, which is an advisory board of the farmers, would also meet, according to the present plan, every 3 months and do the work. Therefore, both, put together, almost bring the same thing. Let us not quarrel on mere words. We are concerned about what is going to be the consequence. The consequence is going to be, according to me, good.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission recommended to the Government that if such a statutory body of the farmers of India were formed, the Planning Commission and Government shall be under the constant pressure of the farmers to increase the farmers' prices of the commodities? If it is a fact, how do Government reconcile themselves with respect to the prices of commodities to be paid to the agriculturists?

Shri S. K. Patil: The hon. Member is under the impression that the main purpose of this Committee is as if to fix the prices. That is one of the many things. We want the whole of agricultural production to be under constant review. That would mean the pattern of Agriculture, the distribution of available land for certain crops, the claims of competing crops to be settled and many things. Price is only one of them. It is but natural that when there are farmers there will be a pressure from their side to increase the prices. It is very normal. There is nothing wrong about it. But we are saying that this should be done in the larger national interests. These two forces put together will give us all that we need in order that the whole basis of agricultural production should be under review.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether representatives of the State Governments would be appointed to the proposed statutory board?

Shri S. K. Patil: Possibly on the second thing and not on the first, because the first is going to be a full-time Board. Therefore, the State representatives on that would not be good. But, on the Farmers' Advisory Panel, we want not only the representatives of the States but also others, some independent people, economists and men of that type so that they may meet occasionally. They would not meet from day to day as the first thing will do.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The original idea was to have a statutory board on which non-officials were to be represented. May I know what are the objections which have been raised against non-officials being represented on this statutory board? What are the reasons for not having such a board?

Shri S. K. Patil: As I have explained, because this is not yet final, I cannot give the final picture. It has

yet to emerge in its final form. But I was telling the House that the first Board is going to be a continuous board and that it is not a board that sits once in two months or once in three months. Just like the Tariff Board or something like that, it will be continuously sitting. So, the representatives of the States and the non-officials, whose co-operation can be taken only occasionally, will not be on this board. They will be members of the other board; and they would be consulted, I believe, from time to time.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether it is the intention of Government to see that the second board, the Advisory Panel consisting of non-officials and so on will not be filled up by a majority representing only the State Governments and their nominees? But, on the other hand, will Government endeavour to see that genuine representatives of the farmers are taken in such numbers that they constitute a majority?

Shri S. K. Patil: I am thoroughly of the view that no agricultural production in this country will increase unless the farmers are taken into the fullest confidence. That being so, it shall be my endeavour to see that this committee is not merely of officials. Then, there is no use having such a committe. Therefore, I am making this division purposely because that will give opportunities to the second Board to be a really consultative body and their consultation would be really useful to the other body and their advice really acceptable.

श्री रावे लाल द्वारा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो बोर्ड बनाया जायेगा, और जो कीमत निर्धारित करेगा, वह कौन सी बातें ध्यान में रखेगा, जिनके आधार पर कीमत मुकर्रर की जायेगी और जो कीमत मुकर्रर की जायेगी, चाहे सब चीजों में नहीं, जो कि किसान उत्पादन करते हैं, लेकिन कम से कम गेहूं, चावल और खाद्यान्नों की कीमत की गारण्टी सरकार की तरफ से होगी, जैसी कि यू० के० में है, कि अगर वह कीमत नहीं मिलेगी, तो सरकार उसकी पूर्ति करेगी ।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : उसका ज्ञान न मुझे है और न गवर्नमेंट को है । उसी के लिये तो कमेटी बन रही है । वह कमेटी एक्सपर्ट्स की बन रही है, जो कि गवर्नमेंट को एडवाइस दे कि इस बारे में क्या करना चाहिये ।

श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि पहले जो यह विचार था कि जो कमेटी बनेगी, उसको स्टैचुटरी रेकगनीशन दी जायेगी, अब वह इरादा क्यों बदल दिया गया है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : क्योंकि मैंने माना है कि अब जो तरीका निकाला गया है, वह अच्छा है पहले से ।

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this Agricultural Commodities Advisory Committee will also fix the prices of cash crops in addition to sugarcane like groundnuts etc? If so, has the list of cash crops been made out?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is exactly the idea. The whole range of the cash crops, the whole range of the food crops—of the total value of nothing less than Rs. 3,000 crores annually—is the biggest task and the most difficult task. Therefore, the Committee is appointed so that the claims of these crops—not only between the cash crops and the food crops but even among the food crops and the cash crops—should be so adjusted that by that process we shall get the best results out of them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the fact that the formation of the committee and the finalisation of prices will take sometime, what positive steps have been taken to hold the prices at present?

Shri S. K. Patil: I am not very competent to understand what is the meaning of holding the prices. A

discussion would be there in Parliament. But so far as the farmers are concerned, the prices have got to be held, more than even for the consumers.

पोस्टकार्ड

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*६५३. श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिस कागज पर पोस्टकार्ड छापे जाते हैं वह बहुत घटिया किस्म का होता है ;

(ख) पोस्टकार्ड का कागज कहां-कहां बनता है और उन कारखानों में कितने कर्मचारी काम करते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या पोस्टकार्ड छापने से पहले यह देखने के लिये समुचित प्रयोग किये जाते हैं कि कहीं उस पर स्याही तो नहीं फैलती ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) पोस्टकार्ड का कागज मैसर्स टीटागढ़ पेपर मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता द्वारा बनाकर सप्लाई किया जाता है । उक्त कारखाने में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) जी हां । खराब बने पोस्टकार्ड के कागजों को सामान्य स्थिति में छापने से पहले निकाल दिया जाता है ।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन पोस्टकार्डों पर लिखते समय स्याही फैल जाती है उस खराबी को दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय किया जा रहा है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जैसा कि कहा गया है, कागज छांट कर लिया जाता है और बहुत अहतियात बरती जाती है । अक्सर होता यह है कि पोस्टकार्डों को ऐसी जगह रख दिया जाता है जहां सीलन वगैरह होती है । अगर सीलन की जगह में किसी कागज को रखा जायेगा, तो वह चाहे कितना बढ़िया हो उस पर स्याही फैल जायेगी ।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो वर्तमान समय में कार्ड की साइज है उसको कुछ बढ़ाने का विचार है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मेरी जानकारी में तो ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है ।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether Government is aware that sometimes this complaint results from paper that is old which is supplid for this purpose? Will the Government look into it that the paper that is being supplied is not very old because it is only then that the ink spreads?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I have examined this question. The paper is supplied by the Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd. I do not think the hon. lady Member is correct in saying that the paper is old. The department takes care to get the best they can. Considering that we are using only indigenous materials, we get the best we can possibly get. Two other paper mills were asked to tender for this and their tenders were not satisfactory.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी, श्री राज बहादुर जी ने मुख्य प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुये कहा—जी नहीं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो सीलन की शिकायत है यह कुछ दिनों से ही क्यों ज्यादा होने लगी है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह कागज तो बराबर इस्तैमाल होता रहा है पर कभी ऐसी शिकायत नहीं आयी । बीस बरस से पोस्टकार्डों के लिये यह कागज इस्तैमाल हो रहा है, और बीस बरस से यही फैक्टरी कागज सप्लाई कर रही

है। जैसा मैंने कहा, कभी कभी यह बेग्रहति-याती बरती जाती है डाकखानों में या घरों में और कार्ड सील जाते हैं।

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I want to add to the answer given by my colleague that he is not responsible for this. I am entirely responsible for looking into this question and after having looked into this matter I have come to this conclusion.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जो वर्तमान साइज पोस्टकार्डों का है उससे बड़े और उससे छोटे पोस्टकार्ड भी प्रचलित हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनकी साइज में एकरूपता लाने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा ?

Shri Tyagi: Why not the hon. Minister who is responsible answer us?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: If I know what the hon. Member has said, I will do. But he has made such a long Hindi oration that I am not able to follow.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi *rose*—

Dr. P. Subbarayan: He can put the question in English.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I want to know the pearcentage of the cost of post-card as compared to the price of the postcard.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We have not worked that out.

छोटे पतन

*६५४. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री रा० च० मांझी : }

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में छोटे पत्तनों के विकास की योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख): तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में छोटे पत्तनों को विकसित करने के लिये अभी एक अस्थायी कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है जिस पर आयोजना आयोग और प्रदेश सरकारों के साथ मिल कर विचार किया जा रहा है। प्रदेश सरकारों से उनके सुझावों के मिलने पर नेशनल हार्बर बोर्ड की एक विशेष बैठक में विचार किया जायेगा। यह बैठक अक्तूबर, १९६० में होगी इसके बाद इस कार्यक्रम को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा।

(a) and (b). A tentative programme for development of minor ports during the Third Plan has been prepared and is under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission and the State Governments. The programme will be finalised after receipt of the views of the State Governments which will be discussed in a special meeting of the National Harbour Board to be held in October, 1960.

श्री मा० ला० द्विवेदी : ये कौन कौन से छोटे बन्दरगाह हैं, जिनके संबंध में विचार किया जा रहा है और उनके विकास का क्रम क्या होगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो समुद्रतट वर्ती राज्य हैं उनमें अनेकों बन्दरगाह ऐसे हैं जिनके संबंध में....

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मुख्य मुख्य।

श्री राज बहादुर : मुख्य मुख्य जैसे पोर-बन्दर है। कोनकण के कोस्ट के बन्दरगाह हैं, उसके बाद मैसूर के केरल के और मद्रास के बन्दरगाह ने हैं और आंध्र के हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन छोटे बन्दरगाहों के विकास के संबंध में कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की गयी है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : आयोजना आयोग ने हमें बताया है कि वह दस करोड़ रुपया इन छोटे बन्दरगाहों के विकास के लिये नियत कर सकेगा ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: What contribution is the State going to pay for these minor ports?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The amount of Rs. 10 crores allocated is to cover the assistance by way of loan for the development of these minor ports. The State Governments by themselves will include some provision for the development of minor ports as much as they could spare.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand: How many ports are there in Andhra Pradesh suitable for this purpose? Is Masulipatam one of them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have got it in view among the other ports in Andhra Pradesh.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know whether any foreign expert will be required for the development of these ports?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think so far as the development of these minor ports is concerned, we have got sufficient technical knowledge in the country to provide for the same.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the progress of work at the Haldia port has got sluggish because of the pruning of the financial allocations under the Second Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Haldia is an integral part of the development scheme of the Calcutta port region and it does not come within the purview of the minor ports. I would, however, like to repudiate the suggestion that anything is being done to retard the progress in respect of Haldia port. In fact exploratory investigations are already taking place.

Shri Achar: Regarding the Rs. 10 crores allotted, may I know whether they have been divided State-wise and if so how much for each State?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The whole matter is going to be discussed in the meeting of the National Harbour Board along with the report of the Intermediate Port Development Committee. But all the names of the various ports for development have been selected and suggested after mutual consultation between the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Transport and the State Governments concerned.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How many minor ports were developed during the Second Plan and how much was allotted by the Central Government to the States?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The amount allotted was to the tune of Rs. 5 crores and we have already spent more than Rs. 3·5 crores on the development of minor ports. I cannot give the number of minor ports developed nor can I say how far they have developed.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know how many minor ports are there in the Madras State and also whether ports like the Nagapttinam and Thondi will be developed under this scheme?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Nagapattinam is in view. We have got some specific plans included for the development of Nagapattinam. I do not know about Thondi.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government have accepted the report of the Intermediate Ports Development Committee? What steps are being taken for development of intermediate ports on the basis of that report—particularly ports like Nagapattinam, Cuddalore, etc. in Madras.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Intermediate Ports Development Committee submitted its report on the 30th of April, 1960 and we took the first oportunity to place it before the National Harbour Board meeting. It was to be

held in July but it was held only in August. We are going to discuss it there and a special meeting will be convened in the month of October.

Shri Venkatasubbiah: May I know whether priorities are going to be fixed on which basis minor ports will be developed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Some of these minor ports came up for consideration before the Intermediate Port Development Committee and they have taken certain factors into account for fixing up priorities for their development. I believe the State Governments, the Transport Ministry and the Planning Commission will discuss each and every such port and they will keep in view the need for priorities being fixed.

Compensation to Victims of Railway Accidents

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*655. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1920 on the 9th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the new compensation scheme for payment to victims of railway accidents has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same would be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not, yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question it was said that preliminary examination has been completed. May I know what are the details of the scheme of which the examination has been completed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There are three proposals. They are being considered by the Board. The main idea is to revise the rates in the context of increase in price levels. In all these three proposals the ceiling is to be raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000, and the claims will be considered only under any one of the Acts and not under all the Acts as at present.

Report on Development of Mahanadi Valley

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*656. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 38 on the 10th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Chief Engineer of the Hirakud Dam Project who was appointed by the Government of India submitted a preliminary report on the development of the Mahanadi Valley—third stage and fourth stage; and

(b) if so, whether the report has been considered and forwarded to the Government of India for consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Detailed investigations have been taken up by the Government of Orissa, as recommended in the preliminary report of the Chief Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project. The investigations are in progress and the question of the State Government forwarding the schemes to the Government of India for consideration, does not arise at this stage.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know what are the main features of the preliminary report submitted by the Chief Engineer, Hirakud, so far as development of the third and fourth stages of Mahanadi Valley are concerned?

Shri Hathi: In the third stage of development they envisage irrigation to the extent of about 60,000 acres and power generation of about 2,00,000

kwts. In the fourth stage they expect about 1,24,000 kwts. of power generation. That is what the scheme at present envisages.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The Mahanadi Valley Development was a multi-purpose project. May I know what aspect of the flood control has been taken up by now so that the flood in Mahanadi can be checked and Orissa can be saved?

Shri Hathi: In the second and third stages there is no element of flood control, but in the first stage there was.

Shri Supakar: May I know whetheir in spite of the first and second stages—the first stage having been completed and the second stage having made a very good headway—which are supposed to control the flood to some extent there has been absolutely no effect on the flood control aspect of the problem?

Shri Hathi: We cannot say definitely that there is no effect whatsoever. It may not have the full effect. But they envisage other projects also. The Tikrapara and Naraj Dam have also been suggested.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Because of the recent catastrophe in Orissa which is part of this flood problem, may I know whether the Prime Minister would visit that area immediately so that the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh stages may be reviewed in the light of his experience in a helicopter?

Shri Hathi: Sir, the hon. Member is asking whether the Prime Minister will visit the area. But we are here concerned with stages 3rd and fourth which mainly deal with irrigation and power generation. So far as flood control is concerned, we had the first stage—the Hirakud Project. That envisaged flood control and to that extent it has served.

Shri Jaipal Singh: What I was trying to elicit was this. All these stages are related to the control of floods. About D.V.C., as you know, Sir, we were sadly disappointed. These flood control became something else. We should obviate a recurrence. I was wondering whether because of the tremendous floods which have overtaken us and for which the persons belonging to those areas cannot wait for the Minister's report, the Prime Minister would in the national interest visit those areas as soon as possible?

Shri Supakar: May I know if the Tikrapara and Naraj projects are going to be undertaken either in the Third Plan or in the Fourth Plan so that there may be sufficient flood control of the Mahanadi river?

Shri Hathi: Investigations for these two—Tikrapara and Naraj—are going on at present.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Sir, when the Prime Minister inaugurated the Hirakud Dam he told the people of Orissa that it will save Orissa from floods, but for the last six or seven years Mahanadi is having bitter floods in the delta region. May I know what steps the Government of India is going to take to check the floods in the delta region? We have seen one of the heaviest floods there now.

Shri Hathi: The high-level committee on floods has suggested various measures to be taken up. It has asked to prepare a master plan for flood-protection works. In fact, that is being done.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: For how long is the master plan going to be worked out? We are suffering from floods. Out of 13 districts six districts have been inundated.

Shri Hathi: This is really a question.....

Mr. Speaker: Is it on account of the Hirakud Dam?

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Because it could not check the floods.....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There have been two serious floods.

Mr. Speaker: Floods occur by themselves. Have they come on account of the Hirakud Dam?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It could not check the floods.

Mr. Speaker: What is the good of linking the two? We will go to the next question.

Next Question—Shri D. C. Sharma—He is not listening. I will pass over. Next Question—Shri Rami Reddyi.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Question No. 658.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. Hon. Members ought not to go on chatting across the bench.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, this may kindly be allowed because this is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: We will see. I have called the question.

Utilization of water potential

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*659 **Shri Rami Reddy:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 129 on the 15th February, 1960 and state whether any special steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken, in addition to the steps taken already prior to March, 1960 for full utilisation of water potential created under the major and medium Irrigation Projects?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Subsequent to the issue of instructions to the State Governments on the recommendations of the Special Officers the Planning Commission again addressed a comprehensive letter to the State Governments bringing to their notice the importance of the utilisation of irrigation potential created by the projects and pointed out the steps required to be taken towards that end. The importance of the subject was also specifically brought to the notice of the Chief Ministers of the States.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether the non-fixation of target dates for completion of projects and the absence of guaranteed yearly budgets is one of the main reasons for the non-synchronisation of the utilisation of water with the completion of the projects; if so, what steps are being taken to remove this defect?

Shri Hathi: Generally construction programmes are phased according to the financial resources available. I do not think that is the difficulty. The real question is the synchronisation of the canals along with the construction of the dam. That has to be done and steps should be taken for that.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know during the last six months what is the additional ayacut that has been brought under irrigation as a result of the instruction issued by the Central Government?

Shri Hathi: I have not got the latest figures of last year, but as the report of the special officers has been placed on the Table of the House irrigation in each of the State up to a date has been mentioned there.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether non-formation of ayacut roads in the Tungabhadra Low-level Canal Scheme is also proving a great impediment for utilisation of irrigation potential and the State Government has sought financial assistance from the Central Government for laying of these roads? May I also know whether after giving loan assistance for 13 roads assistance for the rest of the roads has been refused and that is proving a great impediment for utilisation of irrigation potential?

Shri Hathi: No, Sir, the State Government has not approached the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for this road development.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is still a gap between the irrigation facilities provided and the facilities utilised; if so, what steps are being taken to reduce this gap?

Shri Hathi: There is still a gap between the irrigation potential created and the irrigation actually utilised. In some cases the progress has been well up to 2 per cent. '87 per cent. and so on. But still there is a lag and the reason for this lag is that the field channels are not ready and sometimes the distributaries are also not ready.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that the State Governments have been asked to step up the uilisation of the water facilities in different States. I want to know what steps have been taken so far, after 30th March, 1960.

Shri Hathi: There are a number of suggestions and instructions issued to the State Governments, and I shall lay a copy on the Table of the House.

Shri Narasimhan: Is there no uniform pattern at the disposal of the Irrigation Ministry by which every scheme in the State is synchronised with the canal system and the water collection system, and then the schemes are finalised and recommended, or, is it allowed to vary from State to State—the synchronisation of the canal system and the dam building?

Shri Hathi: That is really the object. Synchronisation should be done. It is not a question of variation from State to State. While it may not be possible to follow exactly the same pattern, the general pattern is the same.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that apart from the delay caused in constructing the field channels, it costs not less than Rs. 500 and sometimes Rs. 1,500 per acre for a peasant to bring his dry land under irrigation, and is any effort being made either by the State Governments or by the Union Government to bear the advance as part of the expenditure either by way of loan or grant?

Shri Hathi: The State Governments advance the amounts by way of loans and the Government of India also have advanced loans, as for example, in the case of the Tungabhadra project, to be advanced thereafter to the cultivator in turn.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Regarding the Tungabhadra project, irrigation potential is nearly 600,000 acres as against which only about 100,000 acres have been brought under cultivation. The local ryots have been asking for monetary assistance for equipment and machinery and also for other facilities. It is also said that the channel system is not complete. May I know what steps the Government are going to take to provide them with all those facilities.

Shri Hathi: That is exactly what I said. The farmers require money in order to level the ground and make it very suitable to receive irrigation waters. They also want bullocks to be purchased because when you irrigate more land naturally you require more ploughs and more bullocks. For that purpose the Central Government has advanced loans to the State Governments which in their turn they have to advance to the cultivators.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know whether the Central Government are assisting the Narmada project and, if so, the amount given up till now and the reasons for delaying the construction of this project?

Shri Hathi: This question does not arise because the Narmada project was sanctioned only last month. It has not yet been started. There is no question of utilisation of the waters now. It will take about six to seven years.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that one of the main reasons why there is non-utilisation of the irrigation potential is the high

water-rate and betterment levy, and if so, may I know wheher Government have decided to have a uniform or reasonable rate to be charged from the farmers on account of the utilisation of the waters?

Shri Hathi: It may not be one of the main reasons but it may be one of the reasons. But the betterment levy would be charged after one, two or three years, for utilising the waters. About the water rates, it is a matter for the Governments of the States. They fix the rates according to the local conditions.

Shri Palaniyandi: Even after the detailed investigation of the projects by the P.W.D., the paper is sent to the Revenue Department where there is no technical personnel. That department simply says that the water is not usable and therefore the proposals are not feasible. May I know why the Government should not stop this old tradition of sending the papers to the Revenue Departments in these cases?

Shri Hathi: Perhaps it is a matter for the State Governments.

शाहदरा (दिल्ली) में बिजली सप्लाई की दर

*६६०. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिजली सप्लाई की दर शाहदरा, (दिल्ली) में दिल्ली शहर और नई दिल्ली से अधिक है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार वहां कम दर पर बिजली सप्लाई करने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब से?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) संस्थान (अण्डरटेकिंग) छोटा होने के कारण, व्यवस्था शुल्क (ओवरहैड चार्जिज) अधिक हैं ।

(ग) तथा (घ). २५/२६ नवम्बर, १९६२ की अर्ध-रात्रि को शाहदरा विद्युत् संभरण संस्थान के लाइसेंस के खत्म हो जाने पर दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा शाहदरा विद्युत संभरण संस्थान को अपने में मिला लेने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है । यदि संस्थान ले लिया जाता है, तो शाहदरा में भी उसी दर पर बिजली दी जा सकेगी जिस दर पर दिल्ली में दी जाती है ।

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Undertaking being small in size, the overhead charges are high.

(c) and (d). The question of acquisition of the Shadara Electric Supply Undertaking by the Delhi Municipal Corporation on the expiry of its licence on the mid-night of the 25th/26th November, 1962, is under consideration. If the Undertaking is acquired, it will be possible to supply power in Shahdara at the same rate at which it is available in Delhi.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि दिल्ली और शाहदरा के लिये जो दरें हैं, उनमें कितना अन्तर है ?

Shri Hathi: For lights and fans, under the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, it is 18 nP., New Delhi 22 nP; Shahdara, 22 nP.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं पावर के बारे में पूछ रहा हूं ।

Shri Hathi: Domestic power or industrial power?

Shri Naval Prabhakar: Industrial power.

Shri Hathi: For industrial power, under the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, for the first 50 kilowatt hours, it is 18 nP. In Shadara, for the first 2,000 kilowatt hours, 11 nP. per kilowatt hour.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: In the course of the consideration of the Electricity Bill, the hon. Minister promised that he would try to have equal rates throughout India, or, if not throughout India, at least make the rates uniform, Statewise, by linking the grids. May I know how long the Government will take to make the rates uniform throughout India, or, if not throughot India ,at least State-wise?

Mr. Speaker: Did the hon. Minister make a statement like that?

Shri Hathi: No. Sir. The question was about having one grid throughout the country, and we said that it was under the contemplation of the Government of India to have one grid. For the time being, in the third Plan, we are starting with one grid in the southern region.

Death of farmers in Special Train

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*661. **Shri Assar:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fifteen passengers of a farmers special rain which left Mathura for Agra onwards on the 27th May, 1960, died in train due to Cholera; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. It may, however, be stated that 12 deaths occurred at Agra due to Gastro-enteritis and not due to cholera, as revealed on examination of stool by the Public Health Laboratory, Lucknow.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 83].

Shri Assar: From the statement, it is not clear what was the reason for the disease. May I know whether it is due to the fact that these passengers suffered from the disease because of eating the food articles purchased from the railway stalls and, if so, what action has been taken by the Government in this regard?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Certainly not due to eating food articles of the stalls; but possibly the infection was before the train arrived at Mathura station.

Shri Supakar: What is the difference between gastro-enteritis and cholera?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: My colleague, Shri Karmarkar, will be able to say that.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether any enquiry had been made as to what food they took while they were in the train and, if so, what was the result of the enquiry? Was the food bought from the railway stalls?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have already laid a statement on the Table of the House. The statement that has been given is a very detailed one. No blame attaches to the railways. Every precaution was taken; and even after the infection, every care was taken to treat the patients. The infection was not due to eating in the railway stall.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know, when such specials are arranged, whether previous arrangements are also made to look after the health of the passengers throughout the journey?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No such arrangement is made, but there are medical facilities on the railways. There are railway hospitals and railway doctors attending to cases whenever there is necessity.

Several Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: All hon. Members are aware that infection takes one or two days just to spread from one station to the other. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tangamani: The train was in Mathura on the 23rd. I would like to know—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow such question. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Tangamani: It is not as if the train was passing Mathura. The train stopped for three days and 12 persons died. It is a special train for scheduled caste farmers. It is a very serious matter.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want to emphasise that the emergency medical chest must have certain minimum medicines.

Is the hon. Minister aware what are the medicines that are there in the emergency medical chest which are essential for the health of passengers.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The emergency medical chest does not arise at all. The hon. Member has not seen the statement. I would request him to see the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House, before putting any question.

Mr. Speaker: I thought they were passengers moving from one station to another in less than an hour or so. From what Shri Tangamani says, the farmers' train was kept there for three or four days. They say the infection was due to the meals that are supplied in the station premises.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It was a tourist train and it was kept there according to its schedule. As cases of infection were brought to the notice of Railway authorities there, the train was detained there slightly. I would advise the hon. Member to go through the statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have gone through the statement.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As a large number of passengers were infected, the whole train was evacuated for disinfecting it and they were kept in camps.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement it is said:

> "The train arrived at Mathura on 23rd May, 1960 at 2.40 hours. The manager of the train approached the Assistant Station Master on duty at about 1.00 hour on 26th May, 1960."

At the same time, the statement says:

> "It was subsequently gathered that the first seizure occurred on the night of 23rd May, 1960 at Mathura, 4 hours after the arrival of the train."

So, it was detected on the 23rd and people were inoculated on the 26th. Vaccine was brought on 26th from Jhansi by the sanitary inspector.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: What is the question of the hon. Member? It is clear from the statement that on information being received by the Railway authorities immediate action was taken. The patients were sent to the infectious ward of the Agra hospital which is the Civil hospital there. If at times vaccines is not available, it is but natural that action is taken to bring it from Jhansi.

Ship Wreck in Arabian Sea

*662. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 22nd May 1960 an Indian freighter, *Jayalaxam* picked up on her way to Bombay from Tuticorin 15 survivors of a wrecked sailing vessel Putiaodam in the Arabian sea near Malpe; and

(b) if so, the reason for the wreckage of the ship?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The vessel was wrecked due to the stress of bad weather and rough seas which prevailed on the West Coast of India during the month of May, 1960.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know how many persons were drowned in this wreckage?

Shri Raj Bahadur: My information is that no person was drowned.

Administrative Intelligence team

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*666. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Intelligence Team visited community development blocks in various States:

(b) whether the Team has submitted any report; and

(c) whether any kind of improvement measures have been suggested in the system of reporting and processing of data?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, sir. Recommendations have been made to rationalise collection of statistics, to cut down number of departmental reports and for adequate supervision of statistics collected at village level.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know whether the Government have accepted the recommendations and implemented them?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes, Sir; many of the recommendations have been accepted and they are being implemented.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know whether the team has visited any of the multi-purpose tribal blocks?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I cannot exactly say whether any multi-purpose block has been visited. The team has gone all over the country except Assam and visited a number of blocks and also held discussions, at the State-level. Then only they came to conclusions.

Exploitation of Foreign Tourists at Agra

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*667. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to hardship and exploitation of foreign tourists this summer particularly at Agra; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No specific complaint from any foreign tourist of exploitation at Agra has been received. However, there are reasons to believe that foreign tourists in Agra are pestered by certain persons in the Tourist Trade who come into contact with the foreign tourists.

(b) The Tourist Department in consultation with the local authorities

are taking necessary steps to prevent the harassment of foreign tourists.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the Minister is aware that there is a regular racket there in Agra and if so, what is the nature of these people who have combined to exploit the tourists and what specific steps have been taken by the Government to counter-check it and to see that our Government does not get a bad name?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are certain business concerns and shopkeepers who have organised private excursion agents and also unauthorised guides. We have no statutory powers of taking action against them. We are thinking of legislation to be brought forward here in this respect, but pending that, we have got to take such measures as can be taken under the present circumstances.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if Government have any agency of their own which can guide the tourists at Agra and at other places, so that they do not fall into the hands of such people?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are doing our level best. In fact, we have got an office there and our guides, etc. But the fact remains that certain unauthorised agents catch hold of the tourists, because they employ certain taxi drivers. That is why it happens. All tourists cannot be covered by the small number of tourist officials that are there.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो रेस्टोरां बन रहा है उसमें कतना खर्च आयेगा और वह कब तक बन जायेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यहां रेस्टोरां बनने का सवाल नहीं है । इसके बारे में दूसरा सवाल पूछना होगा ।

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is the Government aware that certain recognised tourist agencies and employees of the tourist centres of the Government of India. guide certain tourists and take certain commissions on their purchases?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I will be grateful to the hon. Member if any specific complaint of that nature can be brought to our notice. We shall take the strictest action against any such delinquent official.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Have Government made any enquiries about it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am at a loss to comprehend how and what enquiries can be made in the absence of any specific complaint on that score. We are keeping a vigilant eye in this respect.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि विदेशी पर्यटकों के साथ इस तरह की दुर्घटनायें देश के और भागों में भी हुआ करती हैं ? फिर आगरा को ही क्यों बदनाम किया जा रहा है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : आगरा में ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि कुछ शिकायतें ज्यादा हैं । और जगहों से भी शिकायतें आई हैं, मगर मेरे ख्याल से यह मानना गलत होगा कि इस तरह की बहुत ज्यादा शिकायतें सारे देश भर में हैं । कहीं कहीं ही ऐसा शिकायतें हैं, लेकिन हैं जरूर ।

Shri Tangamani: The Minister stated that no instances have been brought to him. I would like to know whether he has read the news item in The *Times of India* of the 23rd June, 1980 where it is stated that a tourist party returned every article they had purchased in the town, the reason being they purchased five elephants cut in marble for Rs. 45, whereas another member of the same party purchased the same set for Rs. 8·37 nP. Many other instances are also given there and also it is said that all these 50 taxis are plying without meter. May I know whether such instances were brought to his notice and if so, what action is being taken, particularly

about allowing those taxis to run only with meters, as is being done in Delhi?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am sorry this particular press cutting has not come to my notice. I will be glad to look into it.

Shri Tyagi: With a view to checking the custom of haggling and exploitation of foreigners, do Government propose to bring forward legislation whereby they would compel every shopkeeper or vendor to attach a price label or hang a price-list of all the commodities offered for sale?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have not exactly been able to do that, because that is a very large question. It depends upon the State Governments and their machinery also as to how they can impose this type of a rule and regulation on each and every shopkeeper. But we are trying to evolve a scheme by which certain shops will be recognised—I will not use the word recognised but I shall say that these particular shops or business concerns have assured us of a good and an honest service.

Shri Tyagi: That means that there will be no price list hung and there will be no fixed prices.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think that the Tourist Department can impose this particular system until and unless it is armed with certain powers under some legislation.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Since Agra is of particular interest to tourists, does the Government think of employing some more guides there so that there may not be a dearth of Government sponsored guides and tourists may not be exploited because there are a very few guides like that in Agra?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think that there is a dearth of trained, qualified and recognised guides. The fact is that some other people have employed unauthorised and unrecognised guides and they are being made the instruments of exploitation.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government of India has received any complaint from the foreign tourists or is the whole of this question based on newspaper reports?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are only getting these off and on in the newspapers of the type Shri Tangamani read out. Apart from that, as I have already stated in the main answer to the question, we have not received any specific complaint. Whenever any complaint is received we will enquire into it.

Shri Hem Barua: Why can you not make an enquiry on the basis of these newspaper reports?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are making enquiries even on the basis of news paper reports. I said that the specific report I do not remember to have seen.

Foodgrain Aid to Congo

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*670. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Pahadia:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have been approached by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for food-grain aid to Congo; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India agreed to supply 1,000 tons of wheat but as it was reported that necessary

milling facilities would not be available, it has been sent in the form of wheat flour.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it not a fact that some foodgrains were sent from Bombay? I would like to know if it has already been carried by our Indian ships because this is really a prestige thing.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, Sir. The wheat has been carried by our own ship—The Scindia Steamship and Navigation Company ship. Only 50 tons we got from the Italian Government because the matter was very urgent. Out of these 700 tons of wheat flour only 50 tons belonged to the Italian Government. The rest is ours. We had to purchase that 50 tons from them.

Shri Ansar Harvani: In view of the fact that we are begging and borrowing grain from abroad can we afford to give grain to any outside country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Surely there is humanitarian consideration in this matter. Even if we might be bad off, we must share it with those who are more unfortunate.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Subiman Ghose —Absent. Shri Tariq—I don't find him rising.

उत्तर प्रदेश – रामगंगा परियोजना

*६७३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री १८ मार्च, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२२६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश की रामगंगा परियोजना के वास्तविक निर्माण कार्य में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इस कार्य के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने १९६०–६१ में कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) दिसम्बर, १९५९ के अन्त तक कार्यों की प्रगति नीचे दी गई है :—

(१) रामगंगा पर पूर्वपरिबलित (प्रीस्ट्रेस्ड) कंक्रीट पुल।	६५.६ प्रतिशत कार्य किया जा चुका है।
(२) छेदन कार्य	६४ प्रतिशत कार्य किया जा चुका है।
(३) औजारों की उपलब्धि	६१.७ प्रतिशत कार्य किया जा चुका है।
(४) अस्थाई बस्ती	७१ प्रतिशत कार्य किया जा चुका है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को १९६०–६१ में अभी तक इस कार्य के लिये कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी गई है ।

(a) Progress of work to end of December, 1959 is as under:

(i) Prestressed concrete bridge at Ram Ganga. 65·6 per cent of the work is done.

(ii) Drilling operation: 64 per cent work done.

(iii) Procurement of tools etc: 61.7 per cent work done.

(iv) Temporary colony: 71 per cent work done.

(b). No financial assistance has yet been given to the Uttar Pradesh Government during 196-61 for this purpose.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि राम गंगा बांध के सम्बध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने रुपये की या और किसी तरह की सहायता की मांग की है ?

श्री हाथी : जी नहीं, अभी तक कोई मांग नहीं की गई है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यद्यपि यह योजना स्वीकार हो चुकी है, लेकिन अभी तक इसके काम में तेजी नहीं आ पाई है । क्या प्रान्तीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया जाएगा कि इस बारे में तेजी लाई जाए ?

श्री हाथी : प्रान्तीय सरकार को कहा गया है कि रिपोर्ट भेजने के बारे में और काम के बारे में ।

Shri C. D. Pande: This scheme was sanctioned about five years ago and the work so far done, as mentioned by the hon. Deputy Minister, is of a temporary and a minor nature, that is, building of a bridge and making up the site. The scheme is likely to cost about Rs. 27 crores, whereas the amount spent so far is hardly Rs. 1 crore. Why has this delay taken place in implementing the main scheme?

Shri Hathi: The hon. Member is right in saying that only preliminary work on this project has begun. The reason is that it was not included in the core of the Plan. Therefore the difficulty of foreign exchange and all this arose. Now we have taken up some twelve projects which are not in the core of the Plan and now there the work is proceeding.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since this project was not included in the core of the Plan and it is bound to continue in the Third Five Year Plan period, will the Government now consider the inclusion of this project as a project in the core of the Plan during the Third Plan period?

Shri Hathi: As I said, we have taken up for execution twelve projects which were not in the core of the Plan. We have them now for the next year in the Plan.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जिस चाल से इस बांध का काम आजकल चल रहा है क्या उससे केन्द्रीय सरकार मुतमइन है और क्या यह उम्मीद है कि जितना टारजेट है उसके अन्दर यह बन जाएगा ?

Shri Hathi: So far as the preliminary works are concerned, they are going on well, but actually the work on the construction of the project has not yet started.

Mr. Speaker: About the earlier question by Shri Tariq, I again call him. He is not here. Next Question. Shri Bhattacharya.

Bridge Over Mahananda at Malda

*674. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1838 on the 29th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the estimate for the permanent bridge over the river mahananda at Malda which was returned to the Chief Engineer, West Bengal for further modification has been received back; and

(b) if so, when the work is proposed to be taken up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). Yes Sir. The estimate is now under technical scrutiny.

(b) Tenders for the work are expected to be invited shortly after the sanction of the work.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that this bridge is one of the main links in National Highway No. 34 which leads to North Bengal and also to Assam? Will he kindly see that the work is expedited? This has been hanging for long.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The importance of the work is fully recognised. It was why when we received the estimates from the Chief Engineer, West Bengal, that we sent them back. But then they suggested in January, 1960 that they would like to put off this work for the Third Five Year Plan. Then we again approached them. I personally wrote to the Chief Minister. It is after that that the estimates have been sent again after suitable

modifications. They are at present under scrutiny and, as I said, as soon as they are sanctioned tenders will be invited.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I remind the hon. Minister that he was himself in a communication to me assured me that the work will be taken up during the Second Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not resiling from any of the statements that I have made in the letter. I have said that on receiving his letter I wrote to the Chief Minister and he has been good enough to revise his earlier decision and has sent us back the estimates which are under scrutiny. I cannot exactly vouchsafe that this shall be commenced by the end of the Second Plan, but we shall try to take all possible steps in that direction.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir. Should private correspondence between hon. Ministers and hon. Members of Parliament be made public like that? In that case hon. Ministers would refuse to write to us any more.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has not complained.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have not complained.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the fact that estimates are more or less ready, how long will it take now to start the work?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The modified estimate was received on the 13th June, 1960 from the Government of West Bengal. As I said, it is under technical scrutiny. It takes time for calculation, checking up all the various results and data and all that.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: This is August. Surely by December at least the work should be started.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I will take note of the interest.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dredging in Hooghly

*657. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 924 on the 16th December 1959 and state the further steps which have been taken for dumping ashore the dredged spoil by Calcutta Port Commissioners dredgers operating in the river Hooghly?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The new Suction Dredger which is at present under construction in the United Kingdom is being provided with facilities to pump dredged spoil ashore. The United Nations' expert on dredging at present assigned to the Calcutta Port has also been requested to draw up a detailed scheme for dumping the dredged spoil ashore.

Assam Rail Link

*658. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 933 on the 18th March, 1960 and state:

(a) the further progress made so far in the construction of the alternative Assam Rail Link; and

(b) when is the actual construction likely to be started?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shrimati Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Railway has almost completed the Project report and estimates. Meanwhile it has been decided to survey another alternative alignment which will be done during the next cold weather.

(b) A decision regarding the construction of the link can be taken only after the Project Reports and Estimates have been received and examined by the Board.

Train Collision at Mehsana

*863. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a serious collision took place at Mehsana Railway Station on the 12th May, 1960;

(b) the number of casualties; and

(c) the extent of damage to the Railway property?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) On 12th May, 1960, there was a collision between a goods train and some wagons at Mehsana Station of the Western Railway.

(b) Nil.

(c) Rupees nine thousand approximately.

Lift Gate for Level Crossings

*864. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the Railway workshops has devised a new type of lift gate for level crossings;

(b) which is the workshop; and

(c) what encouragement was given to this workshop to bring out many such things?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, only a modification of a certain part has been proposed. A sample of the equipment is yet to be tried under actual working conditions.

(b) The design has been evolved by the Central Railway Signal Workshop at Mettuguda.

(c) All Railway Staff, including the Signal Workshop Staff at Mettuguda, are encouraged to make suggestions and inventions concerning Railway working. An award is made to an employee when he makes an invention or a new suggestion which is expected to bring a sizeable gain to or improvement on the Railways.

Ticket Checking

*865. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of the Members of the National Railway Users' Consultative Council are being utilised for checking of tickets by Ticket Examiners in the Members' presence;

(b) the number of times such checks conducted in different zones in the presence of the Members during 1959-60; and

(c) the number of prosecutions launched against ticketless travellers so detected (zone-wise) during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The members of the National Railway Users' Consultative Council have been empowered to call upon the ticket checking staff available on the spot to check the tickets of particular passengers suspected by them to be travelling without tickets.

(b) North-east Frontier Railway 2
South Eastern Railway 2

(c) Nil.

Demonstration Flights in India

*868. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been two accidents recently to aircrafts on demonstration flights in India;

(b) whether V.I.Ps., Ministers and high Government officials are taken up on these demonstration flights; and

(c) whether Government ensure that the pilots in such cases are competent Indians or foreigners with proper Indian endorsements on their licences?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Indian Aircraft Rules require that pilots of foreign registered aircraft while flying over Indian territory should be licensed in accordance with the regulations of the State in which the aircraft is registered.

New Postage Stamps

*669. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the numbers, denominations, and total value, of sales up to date of postage stamps 'Meghadoot' and 'Shakuntala' issued by the Posts and Telegraphs Department on 22nd June, 1960?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The figures of sales are not available. A statement showing the number of stamps issued to the Treasuries together with their face value is, however, laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The Denomination, Number and Face Value of the Special Postage Stamps Issued on June 22, 1960 in Honour of Kalidas the Great Sanskrit Poet and Dramatist.

Denomination	Quantity	Face Value
15 nP. (Meghaduta).	2,66,82,486	40,02,372·90
Re. 1·03 (Shakuntala).	18,95,976	19,52,855·28

Fire in Railway Stores Depot on N.E. Railway

*671. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Railway Stores Depot of North Eastern Railway had been gutted by fire about the 24th April, 1960;

(b) whether any enquiry has been held in the matter;

(c) if so, by whom and what are the findings;

(d) the kind of articles destroyed by fire; and

(e) the extent of loss suffered by the Railway and the public?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No stores depot was gutted by fire but an accidental fire broke out in a portion of an open area attached to the Receipt Section of the Stores Depot of the North Eastern Railway at Gorakhpur in the afternoon of April 24, 1960.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) By a Committee of four senior scale officers belonging to the Stores, Security, Accounts and Electric Departments. According to them the cause of the fire could not be definitely ascertained. They were, however, of the opinion that the fire was accidental, and apparently caused by spontaneous combustion.

(d) The articles destroyed or partially damaged by fire consisted of train lighting dynamos, batteries, teak wood, battery boxes, electric switches and alluminium sheets.

(e) About Rs. 46,700.

Truck-Trailer Combination

*672. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of allowing truck-trailer combination in the country was considered by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the views of the Ministry and whether instructions have been issued to the State Governments;

(c) whether articulated vehicles are safer than the truck-trailer combinations; and

(d) if so, whether the Government of India have issued any instructions to the State Governments to issue licenses for the articulated vehicles?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) The extensive use of such combinations is an effective means of maximising transport facilities within the limits of the available truck manufacturing capacity of the country. It also reduces the cost of transport by road. Further, the use of these combinations can assist substantially in effecting economies in foreign exchange. The Government of India are, therefore, of the view that the use of truck-trailer combinations should be encouraged. The State Governments have been advised to liberalise their licensing policies in respect of truck/tractor-trailer combinations and to take suitable measures for popularising their use.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

Rice Mills in Andhra Pradesh

***675. Shri Khimji:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1461 on the 13th April, 1960 regarding refund of one naya paisa per rupee in the case of rice supplied to the Central Government by the Rice Mill Owners in Andhra Pradesh and state the present position in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): A communication from the State Government has been received which is at present under examination.

Colleges of Catering

***676. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal for setting up colleges of catering; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments. These proposals are for implementation during the Third Plan period.

Non-Scheduled Operators

***677. Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1555 on the 18th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the report of the Enquiry Committee appointed to investigate into the allegations regarding malpractices and irregularities on the part of certain non-scheduled operators; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Appropriate action has been taken by the Director General of Civil Aviation against certain Pilots and Engineers responsible for irregularities and violations of the Indian Aircraft Rules. As regards the non-

scheduled operators, a warning has been issued to one and action to be taken is under consideration in the case of the other.

Corpse in Train

*678. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 957 on the 18th March, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the arrest of the person responsible for the death of a 16-year old boy whose body was found packed in a box by the Railway police in a third class compartment of Bareilly passenger train at Agra on the 1st March, 1960; and

(b) if so, the action taken against him?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Investigation by police still continues.

(b) Does not arise.

Mechanical Workshop near Jhansi

*679. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a costly furnace collapsed in the workshop of the Central Railway at Jhansi;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the total loss incurred by the Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Flood Control Plans

*680. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have recast their long range flood control plans;

(b) whether these plans have been scrutinised by the Central Water and Power Commission; and

(c) if so, whether any change has been suggested by the Central Water and Power Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No State Government has, so far, recast its long-range flood control plan, so as to bring it in conformity with the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Floods. The Government of Jammu & Kashmir have, however, prepared a master plan for the Kashmir Valley generally on the lines indicated by the Committee.

(b) The master plan for the Kashmir Valley has been examined by the Central Water and Power Commission.

(c) Yes, Sir.

उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती जिलों में तार और टेलीफोन सुविधाएं

*६८१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री २९ अप्रैल, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८४७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हाल ही में बनाये गये चमोली, उत्तर काशी और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में डाक और टेलीफोन और बेतार की सुविधायें बढ़ाने में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) लोक-सभा के पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश में हाल ही में बनाए गये चमोली, पिथौरागढ़ तथा उत्तर काशी इन तीन सीमावर्ती जिलों में डाक, तार, टेलीफोन तथा बेतार की सुविधायें बढ़ाने में आगे की गई प्रगति ।

चमोली जिले में एक अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर खोल दिया गया है, अन्य तीन स्थानों पर डाकघरखोलने के आदेश जारी किये जा रहे हैं और एक स्थान पर टेलीफोन सुविधायें देने की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है । उत्तर काशी जिले में एक स्थान पर तार सुविधायें देने और उत्तर काशी में तार-सुविधायें देने के लिये जमीन पर लाइन लगाने की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है । जिला पिथौरागढ में एक मौसमी डाकघर अब पूरे साल काम करने लगेगा, दो अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघरों की ऊंची श्रेणी करके उन्हें विभागीय उप-डाकघर बना दिया गया है , एक डाकघर खोलने के आदेश जारी किये जा रहे हैं और एक स्थान पर तार सुविधायें देने की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है । एक दूसरे स्थान पर फोन-तार प्रणाली से कार्य करने वाला एक संयुक्त दफ्तर खोल दिया गया है ।

Master Plan for Delhi

*682. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Parulekar:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Braj Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1395 on the 9th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Master Plan for Delhi had since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Over-payment to Contractors

*683. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1550 on the 18th April, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in regard to the investigations into over-payments made to contractors engaged on the doubling of the Godhra-Ratlam Section of the Western Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The investigation by the Special Police Establishment is still in progress except in one case where their report has been sent to the Railway for departmental action, which is in hand.

Shortage of Money Order Forms in Maharashtra

*684. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of money order forms and other forms in several post offices in Bombay city and other parts of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have made any special arrangements to supply the forms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) There have been no shortages of Money Order or other forms in the Post Offices in the Bombay City and other parts of Maharashtra lying in the jurisdiction of Bombay Circle. There have, however, been temporary shortages of other forms in Post Offices in Central Circle which have been made good by resorting to local printing.

(b) Due to acute shortage of paper in the country, the Presses could not print some of the P. & T. forms in time.

(c) Yes.

(d) Heads of Circles have been authorised to print forms locally on emergent occasions.

Durgapur Thermal Power Station

*685. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached with the United States Government for a Rs. 12·9 crore project that will add 120,000 kilowatts capacity to the Durgapur thermal power station;

(b) the terms of the loan;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the extra power thus produced will be used in expanding industries in aluminium, steel, automobiles, jute, paper and glass;

(d) whether any details of such schemes have worked out; and

(e) if so, what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the agreement will be placed in Parliament Library.

(c) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The project envisages the following loads to be supplied from the extended Durgapur Thermal Station of West Bengal comprising of 2 units of 60/70 MW.

(i) Fertiliser Plant at Durgapur, Industries in west Bengal area including National Iron and Steel Co., Hind Motors, J. K. Steel Factory . . .	35 MW
(ii) Railway electrification in the Sealdah Section . .	43 MW
(iii) Dunlop Tyres, Biral Jute Mills Rayon Factories, Cotton Mills, etc. . .	47 MW
(iv) Industries at Birlapur .	15 MW
Total	140 MW

Rural Electrification in Andhra Pradesh

1268. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Centre for financial aid for rural electrification schemes for the year 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the extent of financial aid given?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Thefts on Central Railway

1269. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thefts of passengers' property committed on the Central Railway Zone during the first half of the year 1960; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent such thefts in trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 547. (This includes cases of theft of luggages of passengers from platforms and waiting halls as well as cases of picking pockets).

(b) The primary responsibility for checking incidence of thefts in passenger trains rests with the State Governments concerned. Notwithstanding that, the Railway Administration

on their side have adopted the following measures:

(i) Safety devices have been provided in the carriages so that undesirable persons may not gain unauthorised entry into the compartments;

(ii) a new arrangement has recently been devised in which a push button will be provided in ladies compartments and this, if pressed, will start ringing a bell in the Guard's lobby and the adjoining General Compartment and light up a red light outside the ladies compartment so that help could immediately be rendered;

(iii) Conductor Guards and TTEs have instructions to pay special attention to lady passengers, particularly when travelling alone;

(iv) ladies travelling alone in higher class are allowed to take an attendant with a third class ticket with them during night time;

(v) announcements are made through loud speakers and through notices warning the passengers to be alert and beware of pick-pockets and other anti-social elements;

(vi) instructions have been issued that all night trains at starting stations should be checked by responsible officials with a view to examining that the upper class compartments, particularly those reserved for ladies have nobody hidden within the lavatory or underneath the berths, and that all security fastenings such as bolts and latches are in good working order;

(vii) the Intelligence Branch of the R.P.F. have instructions to keep close surveillance on the criminals operating on Railways and to pass intelligence collected to the G.R.P.

(viii) armed police escorts are detailed with some important night trains;

(ix) reservation of accommodation for train escorts is arranged in the centre of the train, as far as possible next to ladies compartments;

(x) surprise checks are carried out by special night squads and senior police officers at night to ensure that those on patrol duty are alert, etc.

Recruitment in Railway Establishments in Secunderabad

1270. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons to the recruited in Lallaguda Railway Workshop and other Railway Establishments at Secunderabad in 1960-61; and

(b) the number of applications received in that Railway Workshop in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 432 including 3 class III staff for Lallaguda Workshop.

One application received in Lallaguda Workshop. However class III recruitment is done through the Railway Service Commission, Madras.

Road Over-bridge at Vijayawada

1271. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 245 on the 18th February, 1960 and state the further progress since made in regard to the provision of a new road over-bridge at Vijyawada Station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Necessary plans of the bridge have been prepared. However, as the bridge will cross the entire station yard, the matter requires detailed study in order to ensure that it does not hamper future development of the yard. A final decision is, however, expected to be arrived at soon.

Railway Ferry Service between India and Ceylon

1272. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Ferry Service plying between India and Ceylon is running at a loss; and

(b) if so, the loss incurred during the year 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 2,95,466 (Provisional).

Mobile Library Service on S. Railway

1273. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether mobile library service has been provided on the Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, on which sections?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Not yet. It has been decided to run two mobile libraries, one each on the Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge Sections and the conversion of two coaches for the purpose is being undertaken.

Telephone connections in Bihar

1274. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Telephone connections given in Bihar during 1959-60; and

(b) the total amount spent thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 1,179.

(b) The costs of installation at the subscribers' premises alone was Rs. 1,79,585. The other costs form part of the system and are not separately assessable.

Santonin

1275. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Santonin is produced in the country as a result of research carried in the Forest Research Institute;

(b) what is its use;

(c) whether the country is self-sufficient in it;

(d) which are the concerns that produce Santonin and where they are located;

(e) what steps are being taken to plant in the country more trees which produce Santonin; and

(f) the places where these plantation works are taken up?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) It is used as an anthelmintic against round worms.

(c) Yes.

(d) The firms and their locations are as follows:

1. M|s. Kashmir Pharmaceuticals Works, Jammu & Kashmir.

2. M|s. Mehta Brothers, Amritsar.

(e) and (f). Certain strains of *A. brevifolia* which are commercially exploitable for santonin are found mostly in Jammu & Kashmir and to a lesser extent in Lahoul Valley (Punjab). Experimental cultivation

of *A. brevifolia* has been started in the Ghakrata Hills, in Dehra Dun District and promising results have been obtained.

Holarrhena Antidysenterica Root-Bark

1276. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute has found out that in Holarrhena Antidysenterica root-bark is richer than stemark in alkaloid contents and that too it is maximum in the month of December;

(b) whether any industry has developed in the country on those findings; and

(c) whether attempts have been made for large-scale plantation of this species?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Seasonal variations in the alkaloid content in the bark of Holarrhena Antidysenterica have been studied but no comparative studies on the alkaloid content of root bark and stem bark have been made so far. The studies on the bark have shown that the alkaloid content in Saharanpur and Dehra Dun samples are the maximum during April to June.

(b) No. But preparations of the bark are being manufactured by a number of Pharmaceutical firms in India.

(c) Supplies of the bark are said to be available in sufficient quantities from natural sources practically throughout the country and no new plantations are considered necessary.

Jujubes from Tamarind Seeds

1277. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun has found a new process to prepare jujubes from tamarind seeds;

(b) whether manufacture of these tamarind seeds jujubes are taken up on a commercial scale in the country;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) how far these tamarind seeds jujubes differ from the imported gelatine based jujubes available in market; and

(e) whether these tamarind seeds jujubes are acceptable to the vegetarian section of the people?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Not yet, as good deal of publicity is needed before manufacturers can be expected to take up commercial production.

(d) Imported jujubes are prepared out of gelatine which is an animal product whereas tamarind seed jujubes are a vegetable product. Unlike tamarind seed jujubes, gelatine jujubes melt away in summer and are, therefore, seasonal in their availability.

(e) Yes.

Agricultural Colleges

1278. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2893 on the 29th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to establish nine Agricultural Colleges in the country;

(b) if so, where they will be located; and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The position with regard to the requirements and availability of Agricultural Graduates during the Third Plan has since been reviewed and it is considered that the training facilities existing in the country at the end of the Second Plan will be adequate to meet the requirements of Agricultural Graduates

for the Third Plan. As it takes three to four years to train an Agricultural Graduate, the additional training facilities to be provided during the Third Plan will have to be related to the requirements of Agricultural Graduates for the Fourth Plan. Accordingly, an assessment of the requirements of Agricultural Graduates for the Fourth Plan is proposed to be undertaken shortly and the question of starting additional Agricultural Colleges, if any, will be examined in the light of the likely requirements for the Fourth Plan.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Coconada Station

1279. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2963 on the 29th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any steps have since been taken by the Government to change the name of Coconada as Kakinada on the Southern Railway Zone; and

(b) if so, the final decision in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). At the instance of the State Government of Andhra, the Railway administration have indicated their willingness to change the name of Coconada Railway Station to Kakinada. The Railway administration are now awaiting a further communication from the State Government to effect the change.

Special facilities for Foreign Tourists

1286. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1816 on the 6th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the special facilities given to foreign tourists are working satisfactorily; and

(b) whether it is likely to be extended to some other places in Andhra Pradesh like Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam etc.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Tourist Coupon Scheme was started in February, 1960 in sixteen cities on an experimental basis. During the last six months that the scheme has been in operation various practical difficulties arose. The rate of sales under the scheme was rather slow and most of the sales were confined to Delhi and Bombay, and to a lesser extent to Calcutta and Madras. There was practically no sale in other centres. After careful consideration of the progress of the scheme in various centres and in the light of the experience gained during the last six months, it is being proposed to confine the scheme to the four principal cities, i.e., Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Therefore, the question of extending the facilities under the Tourist Coupon Scheme to other places in Andhra Pradesh like Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam does not arise.

डाकघर

१२८१. श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रत्येक राज्य में ऐसे कितने गांव हैं जिनकी जनसंख्या दो हजार और उससे ऊपर है और जहां अभी तक डाकघर नहीं खोले गये हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बारायन) : लोक-सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

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Rolling Stock on Jullundur-Pathankot Section

1282. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new locomotives, coaches and wagons which have been put on the rails between Jullundur and Pathankot during the First Five Year Plan period and the Second Five Year period so far; and

(b) the number of such rolling stock which will be put on the above places during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). New Locomotives, coaches and wagons are not placed on line for a particular section of a railway but they are allotted to the railways and utilised as required.

Car Accidents in Delhi

1283. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of persons who die in motor-car accidents every month in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the figures relating to the last six months; and

(c) the number of cyclists amongst those who died in such accidents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The average number would be between two and three.

(b) and (c). Fourteen persons died in motor-car accidents in Delhi during the period fro m1st February, 1960 to 31st July, 1960, of whom only one was a cyclist.

Co-operative Programme in Punjab

1284. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount of money has been given to Punjab Government during the year 1959-60 for implementing its new co-operative programme;

(b) what are the schemes which were submitted by the Punjab Government fr implementing the new co-operative programme as enunciated by the National Development Council; and

(c) the details of the scheme submitted and the amount asked for?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 84].

Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes in U.P.

1285. **Shri Sarju Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes completed or were expected to be completed in the list of major and medium irrigation schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan in U.P. by the 31st March, 1959;

(b) the amount allocated and spent by the above date;

(c) the acreage originally estimated to be irrigated by the above date and actually irrigated; and

(d) what is the increase in foodgrains and commercial crops with respective value in terms of money?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Major and medium irrigation schemes of U.P. included in the Second Five Year Plan which were completed or expected to be completed by 31st March, 1959 are as under:

1. Chandraprabha Dam
2. Belan & Tons Canal
3. Upper Ganga Canal (increasing capacity of)
4. Remodelling Agra Canal
5. Narayani Gandak Pokhra Canal
6. Banganga Canal
7. Arjun Dam
8. Remodelling Jani Escape
9. Ohen (Balmiki Sarovar).

(b) Against a Second Plan provision of Rs. 25.68 crores, a sum of Rs. 16.31 crores was spent on major and medium irrigation schemes of U.P. upto 31st March, 1959.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sugar Factories in U.P.

1286. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications have been received by the Government of India from Uttar Pradesh for the establishment of sugar factories in the State;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the number of sugar factories in U.P. at the end of 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Eight applications have been received and these are under consideration.

(c) Seventy.

Tampering with Rail Tracks

1287. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of tampering with rail tracks detected in 1960 so far in the country; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 85].

Railway Quarters in Delhi Division

1288. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters proposed to be constructed in the Delhi Division of Northern Railway for employees during 1960-61; and

(b) the number of quarters constructed during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 648 quarters, which were in progress on 31-3-1960, will be completed and 47 more quarters will be taken up and completed in 1960-61.

(b) 352 quarters were completed (including those which were in progress in the previous year).

Children's Park in New Delhi

1289. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1117 on the 15th March, 1960 and state the up-to-date progress made with regard to the proposal for (i) a children's park, (ii) a swimming pool and (iii) an open air theatre in New Delhi, which was under consideration?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The present position of these projects is as follows:

(i) *Children's Park.*—The work on the establishment of a

children's park at India Gate has been taken in hand by the New Delhi Municipal Committee and is in progress. It is expected to be completed by the end of April, 1961.

(ii) *Swimming Pool.*—The preliminary estimate of Rs. 3,04,830 prepared by the New Delhi Municipal Committee on the basis of the plan prepared by the Chief Architect, Central Public Works Department, was considered by the Committee to be on the high side. It has been revised and reduced to Rs. 80,000. The revised estimate is being placed before the Committee for sanction.

(iii) *Open Air Theatre.*—The Ministry of Education who are administratively concerned with this project have intimated that the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply is being asked to allot the required land for the purpose.

अफीमचियों के लिये अस्पताल

१२९०. **श्री नरदेव स्नातक**: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने अफीमचियो के इलाज के लिये अलग अस्पताल खोले हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है और वे कहां कहां पर हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Telephone Connections

1291. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who had applied for telephone connections in Cuttack, Puri and Bhubaneshwar respectively from January, 1959 till July, 1960; and

(b) how many of them have been provided with telephones so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a)

Cuttack	401
Puri	34
Bhubaneshwar	156
(b) Cuttack	65
Puri	10
Bhubaneshwar	126

Agricultural Production

1292. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for giving financial assistance to the State Governments for programmes of agricultural production during 1960-61 has been finalized; and

(b) if so, the details thereof (State-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Yes. A statement showing the allocations of Central financial assistance made to the States in respect of the Head "Agricultural Production (including Minor Irrigation and Land Development)" for 1960-61 is laid on on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 86.]

Nalagarh Committee

1293. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1476 on the 13th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received proposals from the

State Governments for giving effect to the recommendations of the Agricultural Administration Committee known as Nalagarh Committee; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). None of the States except the Punjab has submitted the proposals so far. The proposals received from the Punjab Government are under scrutiny.

City Booking Agency at Bhiwani

1294. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2245 on the 18th April, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to open the City Booking Agency for Bhiwani City (Punjab)?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): It has been decided to open a City Booking Agency at Bhiwani and arrangements are being made to open the same as quickly as possible.

जाली रेलवे टिकट

१२९५. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में कुछ ऐसे छापेखाने पकड़े गय गये हैं जहां रेलवे के जाली टिकट छपते हैं और बेचे जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस अवैध व्यापार में कुछ रेल कर्मचारियों का भी हाथ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री से० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) इस तरह के सिर्फ दो मामले नोटिस में आये हैं, एक मुरादाबाद में और दूसरा कलकत्ता में।

(ख) मुरादाबाद वाले मामले में मण्डल अधीक्षक (Divisional Suptd.), मुरादाबाद के कार्यालय का एक खलासी शामिल था।

(ग) इन मामलों में अदालत में मुकदमा चल रहा है ।

Khosla Committee Report on Railway Bridges

1296. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2052 on the 13th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the Khosla Committee Report on Railway Bridges; and

(b) if so, what recommendations have been accepted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Report was discussed at a Conference of Chief Engineers held in June, 1960. The recommendations of the Conference have just been received and are under the active consideration of the Railway Board. Meanwhile, Director, Bridges and Floods has started collecting necessary data waterways, flood levels, catchments etc. of selected bridges on different Railways in accordance with one of the recommendations in the Report.

Registry of Pathology

1297. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 847 on the 15th March, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in setting up a Registry of Pathology under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Necessary budgetary provision for the establishment of a Registry of Pathology has been made

in the budget estimate of the Council for the Third Five Year Plan. It is proposed to place the matter for detailed consideration before the Scientific Advisory Board of the Council.

Reorganisation of Central Water and Power Commission

1298. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to the reply given to Starred Question No. 146 on the 15th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the scheme of reorganisation of the Central Water and Power Commission has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Thermal Plant in Kashmir

1299. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 277 on the 18th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any concrete proposal has been received from the Kashmir Government for setting up a Thermal Plant in Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the nature and details of the proposal received?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Investigation into Construction Work on South-Eastern Railway

1300. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1475 on the 13th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Special Police Establishment have since concluded their investigation into the construction work executed under the supervision of the Deputy Chief Engineer (Construction) and a District Engineer of the South-Eastern Railway which was later found to be below the standard specification; and

(b) if so, what are their findings?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The reports of the Special Police Establishment have just been received and are under examination.

West German Agricultural Delegation

1301. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2050 on the 13th April, 1960 and state details of the action taken on the reports received from the West German Agricultural Delegation which visited this country with a view to assist India's Agricultural development?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The suggestions contained in the reports, other than that of Dr. O. Schiller, have been examined in the Department of Agriculture and those contained in the report of Dr. Schiller, in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. A statement giving the summary of suggestions

contained in these reports and the extent to which these can be adopted, is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 87.]

Production of Ship-building Parts

1302. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1458 on 13th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the phased programme of indigenous production of ship-building parts has been drawn up;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) at what stage is the proposal to set up an Advisory Committee with a view to assist the execution of the phased programmes in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The work of drawing up a phased programme for the indigenous production of shipbuilding parts has been taken in hand by the Advisory Committee on Ancillary Industries related to Shipbuilding and Shiprepairs. As it involves collection and compilation of comprehensive data, codification of all materials and equipment, their categorisation and sub-division and then laying down the order of priorities, it will take some time before tangible results could be expected.

(c) The proposal regarding the setting up of an Advisory Committee is also under consideration of the Ancillary Industries Committee who are expected to submit concrete proposals in this regard very shortly.

Conference on Safety of Life at Sea

1303. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and details of the suggestions and recommendations made, and decisions taken at the International Conference held at London in May, 1960, to discuss problems concerned with the safety of life at sea; and

(b) names of the countries which attended the conference?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 88.]

Power Shortage in Orissa

1304. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa is now faced with shortage of electric power;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has sent any proposals in this respect to the Central Government; and

(c) whether any of these proposals have been considered by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes. Power shortage to the extent of about 32 MW is anticipated in Orissa State by the end of Second Five Year Plan.

(b) Three proposals, namely (i) Bhimkund H.E. Project—Stage I, (ii) Talcher Thermal Power Station Project, and (iii) Balimela Dam Project, are being considered by the State Government for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) Technical aspects of the proposals are being examined in the Central Water and Power Commission.

Baitarani Bridge on National Highway No. 6

1305. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2046 on the 13th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the improvement work of the eastern and western approaches to Baitarani bridge on National Highway No. 6 has since been started; and

(b) if so, when this work was approved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The work of improvement was approved by the Government of India in April 1959. The State Public Works Department of Orissa Government is arranging to take up the work.

Development of Fisheries

1306. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how much of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 12 crores envisaged to be spent during the Second Plan period for development of fisheries in the country has been spent so far; and

(b) the stations which have carried out the fisheries development schemes recently?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Of the total Plan provision of Rs. 12 crores for fisheries development, approximately half the amount was spent during the first four years of the Plan. A sum of Rs. 2·93 crores has been provided in the Budget for the current year which is the last year of the Plan.

(b) It is difficult to specify the stations as fisheries development is carried on wherever feasible in all the States and the Union Territories.

Leprosy Control Scheme in Orissa

1307. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the allocation made to Orissa in 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far under the Leprosy Control Scheme and the total amount spent by the Orissa Government for the control of leprosy in Orissa so far since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Under the Leprosy Control Scheme Rs. 0:97 lakhs were allotted to the Orissa Government during 1959-60. The tentative allocation for that State during 1960-61 is Rs. 1·58 lakhs. The Government of Orissa have spent a sum of Rs. 12·55 lakhs on the control of leprosy in that State from the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan upto end of May, 1960.

अलीपुर विकास खण्ड

१३०८. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १९६० की गर्मी की छुट्टियों में अलीपुर विकास खण्ड ने एक समाज सेवा आन्दोलन चलाया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह किस प्रकार था ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्त्ति) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) उच्चतर माध्यमिक पाठशालाओं के सीनीयर विद्यार्थियों को गर्मी की छुट्टियों में समाज-सेवा कार्य सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण देने की दृष्टि से आन्दोलन चलाए जाते हैं। गांव के विद्यार्थी अपना एक समूह बना कर निम्नलिखित गतिविधियों का आयोजन करते हैं।

(१) प्रभात फेरी । (२) सफाई आन्दोलन । (३) प्रौढ़ साक्षर कक्षाएं ।

(४) पुस्तकालय सम्बन्धी कार्य । (५) हस्ताक्षर आन्दोलन। (६) मनोरंजक एवं सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम । (७) सड़कों तथा कुओं की सफाई । (८) सोखने तथा खाद के गढ़े खोदना ।

इन गतिविधियों के आयोजन के लिए विद्यार्थियों को ३ दिन का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है । इस आन्दोलन पर कोई अतिरिक्त खर्च नहीं किया गया । सभी आवश्यक वस्तुएं जैसे किताबें. खेलों का सामान आदि समाज शिक्षा केन्द्र से दिए गये थे ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन

१३०६. श्री पद्म देव :
श्री नेक राम नेगी :
श्री इन्द्र जी० मल्होत्रा :
श्री अ० मु० तारिक :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है;

(ख) १९५९-६० में हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने पर्यटक आये और वे किन-किन जगहों पर गये; और

(ग) १९५९-६० में कितने नये पर्यटक-गृह बनाये गये और कितनी जगहों पर सुविधायें दी गयीं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में आने वाले पर्यटकों के बारे में आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं ।

(ग) १९५९–६० में पर्यटकों के लिए कोई भी पर्यटक-गृह नहीं बनाया गया, फिर भी हिमाचल प्रदेश में विभिन्न जगहों पर स्थित २२ विश्राम गृहों में पर्यटकों के लिए सुविधा प्रदान की गयी है ।

विवरण

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये जा रहे हैं :—

(१) पर्यटक केन्द्रों में मौजूदा विश्राम गृहों और डाक बंगलों में सुधार ।

(२) इन स्थानों पर जगह की कमी को दूर करने के लिए तम्बुओं की व्यवस्था ।

(३) रमणीय स्थलों का विकास और झीलों का सुधार ।

(४) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना काल में कुफरी में लकड़ी के तख्तों की झोंपड़ी (स्की हट) और नरकण्डा में कम आय वालों के लिये विश्राम गृह के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दी गयी थी । इस में से लकड़ी के तख्तों की झोंपड़ी तैयार हो चुकी है । नारकण्डा में कम आय वालों के लिये विश्राम-गृह बनाने के लिए उचित जगह उपलब्ध नहीं है इसलिए हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन किसी ऐसी इमारत प्राप्त करने की कोशिश कर रहा है जिस में कुछ परिवर्तन कर उसे कम आय वालों के लिये विश्राम गृह में बदला जा सके ।

(५) आयोजना आयोग ने हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन विकास की निम्नलिखित तीन योजनाओं की भी स्वीकृति दी है :—

(क) झीलों के भू-भाग लाख रुपये का विकास	२.००.
(ख) पर्यटक-बसों की खरीद	१.१८
(ग) मछली पकड़ने की सुविधाएं	०.४७
	३.६५

१९५९-६० में झील-विकास तथा मछली पकड़ने की सुविधाओं से सम्बन्धित योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने में १.२२ लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये। आशा है चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में उक्त तीनों आयोजनाओं को पूरा करने में शेष २.४३ लाख रुपये खर्च हो जायेंगे ।

विश्राम गृहों और डाक बंगलों में पर्यटकों की सुख-सुविधा के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने बिस्तर, तौलिया वगैरह, रसोई के बर्तन, चीनी मिट्टी के बर्तन, भीतर खेले जाने वाले खेल, रेडियो, दूरबीन, लांन के छाते और छोटे पुस्तकालयों आदि की व्यवस्था की है । जहां जगह की कमी है प्रशासन द्वारा कुटीर-तम्बुओं (काटेज-टेंट) का भी प्रबन्ध किया गया है ।

केन्द्रीय आयुर्वेद अनुसंधान परिषद

१३१०. श्री पद्म देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १० फरवरी, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उक्त उपसमितियों के कौन कौन सदस्य हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन समितियों को जो काम सौंपा गया था, वह उन्होंने पूरा कर लिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गयी रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां सभा पटल पर रखी जायेंगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो वे अपना काम कब तक समाप्त करेंगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) (क) उपसमितियों के सदस्यों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

(१) **साहित्यिक अनुसंधान**

१. डा० पी० एम० मेहता
२. कविराज अनाथ नाथ राय
३. प० राम प्रसाद शर्मा
४. डा० एम० वी० वेंकटराघवन

(२) **क्लिनिकी अनुसधान**

१. डा० सी० जी० पण्डित
२. डा० कालादि के० परमेश्वरन् पिल्ले
३. डा० एम० वी० वेंकटराघवन
४. वैद्य बी० वी० गोखले ।

(३) **भेव जेकी। अनुसंधान तथा आयुर्वेदिक भेषज संहिता का निर्माण**

१. श्री ए० एन० नामजोशी
२. श्री डी० ए० कुलकर्णी
३. वैद्य बी० वी० गोखले
४. डा० एम० वी० वेंकटराघवन ।

(४) **औषधीय पौधों का सर्वेक्षण**

१. श्री ए० एन० नामजोशी
२. श्री डी० ए० कुलकर्णी
३. प० राम प्रसाद शर्मा
४. डा० एम० वी० वेंकटराघवन ।

(५) **मौलिक सिद्धांतों में अनुसधान**

१. श्री ए० एन० नामजोशी
२. डा० एम० वी० वेंकटराघवन
३. श्री डी० ए० कुलकर्णी
४. पं० राम प्रसाद शर्मा ।

(६) **विषयवार पाठ्य पुस्तकें**

१. डा० पी० एम० मेहता
२. पं० राम प्रसाद शर्मा
३. वैद्य बी० वी० गोखले
४. डा० एम० वी० वेंकटराघवन ।

(७) **आयुर्वेदिक अनुसंधान का केन्द्रीय पत्र**

१. डा० एम० वी० वेंकटराघवन
२. श्री ए० एन० नामजोशी

३. श्री डी० ए० कुलकर्णी

४. डा० पी० एम० मेहता

५. पं० राम प्रसाद शर्मा ।

इनके अतिरिक्त आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों के अध्ययन की एक सम पाठचर्या तथा स्तर निर्धारित करने के लिये आयुर्वेदिक शिक्षा पर निम्नलिखित सदस्यों की एक दूसरी उपसमिति बनाई गई थी :—

१. श्री डी० ए० कुलकर्णी

२. वैद्य बी० वी० गोखले

३. पं० राम प्रसाद शर्मा

४. डा० कालादि के० परमेश्वरन् पिल्ले

५. डा० एम० वी० वेंकटराघवन

६. कविराज अनाथ नाथ राय ।

केन्द्रीय आयुर्वेदिक अनुसंधान परिषद के सदस्य सचिव डा० सी० द्वारकानाथ इन सब उपसमितियों के संयोजक हैं । आवश्यकता पड़ने पर इन उपसमितियों को अतिरिक्त सदस्य चुनने का अधिकार है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त तीसरी और चौथी उपसमितियों के अलावा सभी उपसमितियों की बैठकें हो चुकी हैं और उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्टें दे दी हैं ।

(ग) इस से पूर्व कि उपसमितियों की रिपोर्टों पर कोई कार्यवाही की जाय वे केन्द्रीय आयुर्वेदिक अनुसंधान परिषद के सामने रखनी पड़ेंगी ।

(घ) भेषजिकीय अनुसंधान तथा औषधीय पौदों के सर्वेक्षण की उपसमितियों की बैठकें निकट भविष्य में होने की आशा है ।

Telephone Bills

1311. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 179 on the 20th November, 1959 and state:

(a) how many cases of overbilling on the part of the Telephone Department were reported to Government during 1959;

(b) how many of such cases were investigated; and

(c) what were the findings?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) During the year 1958-59, the total number of complaints relating to telephone bills of the entire Department was 12,620 (*vide* Appendix XXXV on pages 114-115 of the P & T. Annual Report, 1958-59). Similar information for the year 1959-60 is under compilation and will in due course be published in the Annual Report of the Department for that year, copies of which will as usual be supplied to both Houses of Parliament.

(b) Almost all such cases of complaints were investigated.

(c) The complaints were in most cases ascertained to be due to the complainants not keeping an accurate record of their calls. In some cases complaints resulted from:—

(1) Clerical error in the preparation of the initial records or the bills; and

(2) defect in the Meter recording the local calls.

Steps were taken to present revised bills or rectify the defects in the Meters, wherever necessary.

Allotment of Fertilizers to Punjab

1312. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of chemical fertilizers allotted to Punjab by the Centre for the year 1959-60; and

(b) the quantity supplied to the State during the same period?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The following quantities of nitrogenous fertilizers were allotted and supplied to Punjab State during 1959-60:

(Figures in long tons)

Name of the Fertilizers	Quantity allotted	Quantity supplied
Sulphate Ammonia	7,200	7,200
Cal. Amm. Nitrate .	15,500	15,500

Recovery of Sugar in Punjab

1313. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that recovery of sugar in mills situated in Punjab has fallen down this year;

(b) whether it is due to anything internally wrong with the cane grown in Punjab;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to find out the causes for low recovery of sugar; and

(d) what has been the average recovery this year so far as compared to the corresponding period of the last year?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir. There has been no fall in recovery during 1959-60 season as compared to last year.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) 9·14 per cent during 1959-60 as compared to 8·58 per cent during 1958-59 season.

Beds for T.B. Patients

1314. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the bed strength for T.B. patients proposed to be increased during the Second Plan period;

(b) the strength that is likely to be achieved; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). The requisite information has been called for from the State Governments/Union Territories and, on receipt, will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Building for Public Health Engineering in Calcutta

1315. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1496 on the 28th March, 1960 and state whether the technical sanction for the construction of the building for Public Health Engineering in the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta has since been issued?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Not yet; the expenditure sanction was accorded on 8th April, 1960 and the technical sanction will be issued very shortly.

Overflow of Sewage into Jamuna

1316. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 871 on the 15th March, 1960 and state whether necessary works for preventing the overflow of sewage into the Jamuna river have since been completed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A statement showing the works intended for stopping the overflow of sewage to the river Jamuna and their present position is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 89.]

दिल्ली में विकास खण्ड

१३१७. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५९-६० में दिल्ली के पांच विकास खंडों में कितनी गलियां पक्की बनाई गईं ;

(ख) इसी अवधि में कितने सामुदायिक केन्द्र खोले गये ;

(ग) लोगों ने उस में क्या अंशदान दिया ; और

(घ) सरकार ने कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) से (घ). ८५,४७० वर्ग गज गलियां पक्की बनाई गई । १९५९–६० के दौरान में ६९,५१० रुपये की लागत से, १२ नए सामुदायिक केन्द्र बनाए गए और ३ की मुरम्मत की गई । यह रुपया आधा जनता ने दिया था और आधा सरकार ने ।

दिल्ली में महिलाओं को फल परिरक्षण का प्रशिक्षण

१३१८. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में महिलाओं को फल परिरक्षण का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ;

(ख) प्रशिक्षण की अवधि क्या है; और

(ग) प्रशिक्षण के लिये प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के प्रवेश सम्बन्धी नियम क्या हैं ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) छः हफ्ते ।

(ग) विकास खंडों में कोर्स का प्रवेश उन गृहणियों / लड़कियों तक सीमित है जोकि पढ़ी लिखी हैं और १६ वर्ष से अधिक आयु की हैं ।

दिल्ली में पशुओं के चलते फिरते हस्पताल

१३१९. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में पशुओं के उपचार के लिये कितने चलते-फिरते हस्पताल हैं ; और

(ख) दिल्ली के कितने गांव इन हस्पतालों से लाभ उठा रहे हैं ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) चार ।

(ख) २९८ ।

Chemical Fertilisers

1320. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present per acre consumption of chemical fertilisers in India, for the important crops like wheat, paddy, cotton, jute and sugarcane; and

(b) how much has the per acre consumption of chemical fertilisers increased since the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). No statistics are available in regard to crop-wise consumption of fertilizers.

Auto Telephone Exchange at Chandigarh

1321. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to introduce automatic system in telephone exchange in the capital of Punjab;

(b) if so, by what date; and

(c) whether it is not possible to accelerate it?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The question of a site is at present under consideration. As soon as that question is settled, the programme of construction and installation will be worked out.

Temperature Pattern of the Country

1322. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last two years, temperature pattern of the country has changed;

(b) whether the change is due to cutting down of trees and jungles; and

(c) if so, steps being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) There has been no general change in the temperature pattern of the country.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pilferage of Magazines and Book Packets

1323. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Postal Department have recently received a large number of complaints from the general public especially book dealers in regard to pilferage of magazines and book-packets etc. addressed to them; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in regard thereto?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The number of complaints of Pilferage of Magazines has in fact shown a downward trend in the recent past. This has been the result of special checks introduced and special drives organised.

Rural Industrial Estates

1324. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme for the establishment of Rural Industrial Estates as recommended by the Study Team of Industrial Pilot Projects; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Annual Conference on Community Development held at Srinagar in June, 1960 recommended that one Rural Industrial Estate per district may be started during the Third Plan. Finalisation of this scheme and its details are under consideration.

Squatters in Connaught Place

1325. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken to stop trade by squatters in Connaught Place; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Verandahs and corridors of Connaught Place and Connaught Circus have been declared by the New Delhi Municipal Committee as Public Street. Action to evict the squatters and corner stall holders was taken by the Committee in July, 1959 by effecting removal of their goods, but about 100 squatters brought injunction orders and further action in the matter was stopped. These cases are still pending in the Court.

बीकानेर डिवीजन में टेलीफोन

१३२६. { श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :
श्री र० चं० व्यास :
श्री दीनबन्धु परमार :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीकानेर डिवीजन में नये टेलीफोन लगाने के लिये कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) ये आवेदन-पत्र किन-किन शहरों से प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ग) वहां टेलीफोन न लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० व० सुब्बारायन) : (क) ३६७ ।

(ख) बीकानेर, हनुमानगढ़, रायसिंहनगर, सांगरिया, श्रीगंगानगर, सरदारशहर, भादरा, तलछाबर, डीडवाना, ऐलानाबाद, लाडनूं, नोहर, पदुमपुर, सादुलपुर, सूरतगढ़ तथा नोखा ।

(ग) टेलीफोन केन्द्र की क्षमता तथा सामान-प्राप्ति के अनुसार मांगें पूरी की जा रही हैं ।

Production of Electricity in India

1327. **Shri Rami Reddy:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present capacity of the installations for the production of electricity in the country;

(b) what is the actual generation; and

(c) what is the actual utilisation?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The installed capacity of the public electric supply utilities as on 31st March, 1960, was 3·88 million KW.

(b) 15,000 million KWH during 1959-60.

(c) 12,100 million KWH during 1959-60.

Derailment near Barlangfer

1328. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Goods Train derailed between Langcholiet and Barlangfer Stations on Mariani-Lumbding Section of N.E.F. Railway on the 30th May, 1960.

(b) if so, the number of wagons capsized; and

(c) the extent of loss incurred?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). On 29th May, 1960 (and not on 30th May, 1960) while 812 Down Goods train was running between Langcholiet and Barlangfer stations on the Mariani-Lumbding section of the North-east Frontier Railway, 11 wagons of the train derailed of which 5 wagons capsized also.

(c) There were no casualties on account of the accident. The approximate cost of damage to the Railways property was estimated at Rupees four thousand only.

Dental Clinics

1329. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up 42 dental clinics in various district hospitals in the country during 1960-61;

(b) whether it is a fact that no clinic has been assigned to Punjab State;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the total number of clinics sanctioned for the Second Plan period;

(e) how many of them have been set up; and

(f) the number of clinics that have been set up in Punjab?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Approval has been given to the establishment of 46 dental clinics in various district hospitals in the country during 1960-61.

(b) Yes.

(c) The State Government do not propose to set up any dental clinic during 1960-61 as their target of 7 dental clinics during 2nd Five Year Plan has already been achieved.

(d) 153.

(e) 75.

(f) 7.

Recruitment on Southern Railway

1330. Shri Mohammed Imam: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway employees that were recruited through the Railway Service Commission on the Southern Railway during 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) of these how many are appointed from Mysore, Madras and Andhra Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 2,239 and 460 respectively.

(b) It is not possible to give the required information as statistics of recruitment are not maintained State-wise.

World Power Conference at Madrid

1331. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the meeting of the World Power Conference was held at Madrid in Spain from 5th to 9th June, 1960 in which 48 nations participated including India; and

(b) if so, the result of the Conference?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A Sectional Meeting of the World Power Conference was held at Madrid in Spain from the 5th to the 9th June, 1960. The meeting was attended by representatives of 59 countries including India.

(b) The main theme for discussion at the meeting was 'Methods for solving power shortage problems'. The subject was discussed under the following five sections:—

(i) Methods of investigation of energy sources and requirements;

(ii) Efficiency of production and utilisation of energy;

(iii) Technical developments in transportation;

(iv) Establishment of nuclear reactors on an industrial scale; and

(v) Functional inter-relation between conventional and nuclear production of energy.

Delegates participated in the discussions and benefited from the exchange of technical information and experiences.

Book Stalls on Railways

1332. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the *ad hoc* committee on Hindi and other regional languages set up to prepare lists of books for sale on Railway book stalls have finished their labours and submitted the lists;

(b) if so, the names of books selected so far; and

(c) whether such books are available on Railway book stalls?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The *ad hoc* Committee set up for recommending standard books in English, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada,

Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Bengali, Panjabi and Urdu, have submitted their lists.

(b) A statement is placed in the Library. [*See* index No. LT-2316/60].

(c) Some of them are already available in the railway bookstalls and in respect of others the Railway Administrations have been instructed to ensure their availability as soon as possible.

Dredgers for Calcutta Port

1333. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Dredger "Aitnea" has been purchased by the Calcutta Port Commissioners;

(b) if so, the price paid for the same;

(c) whether it is new or second-hand;

(d) whether global tender was called for the supply of the Dredger; and

(e) the working capacity of the dredger?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. The name of the Dredger is 'Maitena'.

(b) £4,00,000.

(c) The Dredger is second-hand.

(d) Tenders were invited on a global basis for the purchase of a second-hand dredger.

(e) The hopper capacity of the dredger 'Maitena' is 1,700 tons of spoil.

Central Institute of Study and Research

1334. { Shri Subodh Hansda: / Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Research Wing of the Central Institute of Study and Research in Community Development has been set up;

(b) if so, whether this Wing is fully manned;

(c) whether the research work has started; and

(d) if so, the nature of research work that is being done?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Yes.

(d) Studies on problems pertaining to Community Development and other related fields of work including Panchayati Raj institutions.

Water Supply for Greater Calcutta

1335. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. has made a special Fund allocation for a survey of water supply resources for Greater Calcutta;

(b) if so, what is the amount; and

(c) when the survey work will begin?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Yes. The Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund has approved assistance to the extent of $324,100.00 from the United Nations Special Fund for the Calcutta Water Supply Project.

(c) The work has already started.

Overbridge at Jangaon

1336. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1655 on the 1st April, 1960 and state the further progress

since made in regard to the construction of an overbridge at Jangaon in Andhra Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The scheme for construction of an overbridge in replacement of the existing level crossing near Jangaon station has since been dropped by the Government of Andhra Pradesh who have, however, a proposal under examination, for provision of a foot over-bridge for the use of pedestrians.

Nagpur-Trivandrum Night Air Mail Service

1337. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to link Nagpur and Trivandrum with night Air Mail Service *via* Begumpet and Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Telephone Connections

1338. { Shri Daljit Singh: / Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone connections given in Punjab Circle of Post and Telegraph Department during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the number of applications for new connections still pending?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 740.

(b) 6,979.

Palakole Co-operative Sugar Factory

1339. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2570 on the 26th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation of India have since considered the application of Palakole Co-operative Sugar Factory for a loan of Rs. 75 lakhs; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Industrial Finance Corporation has agreed to sanction a loan of Rs. 75 lakhs.

दक्षिणेश्वर में अखिल भारतीय कृषि मेला

१३४०. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में दक्षिणेश्वर के स्थान पर इस वर्ष खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय की सहायता से एक अखिल भारतीय कृषि मेला लगाया जा रहा है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह मेला कब लगाया जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस मेले के लिये भारत सरकार का कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) इस वर्ष के अन्त में पश्चिम बंगाल के दक्षिणेश्वर में भारत कृषक समाज एक अखिल भारतीय कृषि मेला लगाने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है। लेकिन यह खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय के सहयोग से नहीं किया जा रहा है। फिर भी समाज ने मन्त्रालय से इस मेले में भाग लेने की प्रार्थना की है।

(ख) यह मेला ११-१२-६० से ३१-१-१९६१ तक होना है।

(ग) अभी तक भारत सरकार से कोई भी सहायता नहीं मांगी है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिला परिवहन बोर्ड

१३४१. { **श्री नेकराम नेगी :**
श्री बसुमतारी :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के अधीन जिला परिवहन बोर्ड बनाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन जिलों में ये बोर्ड बनाये गये हैं और कब से ; और

(ग) इन बोर्डों के सदस्यों के नाम क्या है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल ही नहीं पैदा होता ।

Bridges on National Highways

1342. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the stages at which the construction or blue-prints have proceeded in regard to the following bridges;

(1) Birdghat on Rapti on Lucknow-Gorakhpur Highway;

(2) over Sarju near Ayodhya on Lucknow-Gorakhpur Highway;

(3) over Rapti on Gorakhpur-Varanasi Highway;

(4) at Dohrighat on Ghagra on Gorakhpur-Varanasi Highway; and

(5) at Mohana Ghat on Gomti on Gorakhpur-Varanasi Highway; and

(b) what is the time schedule for completion of these bridges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). (1) and (3) The Rapti bridge at Gorakhpur which will serve both the Gorakhpur-Lucknow Road (National Highway No. 28) and the Gorakhpur-Varanasi Road (National Highway No. 29) is under construction. The over-all progress till end of June 1960 is 43 per cent. with an expenditure of Rs. 18.45 lakhs against the sanctioned cost of Rs. 41.43 lakhs. The bridge is likely to be completed by June, 1961.

(2) The Chief Engineer, Uttar Pradesh was authorised in January last to invite tenders in anticipation of sanction for 'the construction of the bridge over the river Ghagra at Ayodhya' as a special case. The tenders for the bridge have already been received and are under scrutiny in the office of the Chief Engineer, Uttar Pradesh. The bridge work will be taken in hand after acceptance of the lowest tender and is expected to take about three years.

(4) and (5) The bridges at Dohrighat on Ghagra and at Mohana Ghat on Gomti on Gorakhpur-Varanasi Highway are not provided in the revised second five year plan for the development of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh due to paucity of funds.

Co-operative Societies

1343. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of different types of co-operative societies (Union Territory-wise);

(b) whether the targets fixed have been achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the slow progress?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The information as on 30th June, 1959 is furnished in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 90.]

(b) Targets were fixed in respect of marketing societies and primary agricultural credit societies only and they were achieved.

(c) Does not arise.

डाक में देरी

१३४४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में भी जिन पत्रों पर हिन्दी में पते लिखे होते हैं वे या तो प्रेषकों को लौटा दिये जाते हैं या बहुत देर के पश्चात अभिष्ट स्थान पर पहुंचते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या पग उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बारायन) : (क) ऐसी किसी शिकायत की ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं दिलाया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Fishery

1345. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether artificial breeding of fish is possible in stagnant water, by pituitary hormone injection;

(b) if so, where this has been tried and with what result; and

(c) what is the percentage of fertilization and hatching in such method of breeding?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) Success in the artificial breeding of major carps in India was first achieved in 1957 at the Pond Culture Sub-Station, at Cuttack of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station. Thereafter successful experiments have been conducted in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore, Madras, Bihar, Assam, Andhra, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Tripura.

(c) The percentage of fertilisation and hatching depends on several factors. Under optimum conditions fertilisation even upto 90 per cent and nearly 100 per cent hatching were achieved.

Telephone Exchange, Jammu

1346. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to the defective and old machinery, in Jammu Telephone Exchange, a large number of telephone connections remain out of order or their working is not proper;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal under consideration to instal new machinery or renovate the old machinery; and

(c) if so, when will this project be undertaken?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) There has not been any usual increase in faults in Jammu due to equipment.

(b) New equipment for 700 lines was installed recently, while the total number of connections is only 493.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Indian Central Cotton Committee

1347. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of research projects financed and launched by the Indian Central Cotton Committee in different parts of the country during the past ten years; and

(b) what steps have been taken by the Indian Central Cotton Committee to coordinate research which is being undertaken and conducted by various research institutions and organisations all over the country?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 91].

Transfers of Doctors of C.H.S. Dispensaries

1348. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many doctors of the C.H.S. dispensaries are transferred from one place to another but they are not allotted residential accommodation near their places of duty; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to restrict such transfers in the interest of the beneficiaries of the scheme to enable them to utilise the services of the doctors at odd hours.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). When the doctors of C.H.S. dispensaries are transferred from one dispensary to another, the requirement of residence near the dispensary is always kept in view and adjustments are made with this consideration in mind. Transfers of medical officers from one dispensary to another are unavoidable to some extent, on account of factors like leave promotion, deputation and resignation from service. Transfers are, however, restricted to the minimum consistent with the exigencies of the service.

Postal Facilities in Spiti Valley

1349. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post Master General, Punjab, was approached by the Punjab Government for providing telegraph facilities under the wireless system at Kaza and Lara in Spiti Valley and also for providing a sub-office at Kaza; and

(b) if so, when was the proposal received by him and the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a)

(i) Yes, regarding wireless telegraph facilities.

(ii) No, regarding Sub Office at Kaza.

(b) The proposals for wireless telegraph facilities were received on 20th February, 1960. Rent and guarantee figures have been quoted to the Punjab Government and their acceptance is awaited.

Vanaspati Production

1350. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the number of factories in India at present which are producing Vanaspati?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): 43 Vanaspati factories are at present in production in India.

Sugar and Vanaspati

1351. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the actual cost of production of one seer of sugar;

(b) the actual cost of production of one pound of Vanaspati; and

(c) what taxes and duties are levied on each of these two commodities?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The cost of production of sugar varies from year to year, region to region and even from factory to factory in the same region depending upon recovery and duration of season. The average ex-works cost (excluding excise duty and taxes) on which the present controlled price of Rs. 35.85 is based, works out to 63 nP per seer in the controlled region of U.P. and North Bihar.

(b) This depends mainly on the cost of raw oils which forms about 85 per cent. of the cost of production and which varies from day to day and from region to region. Apart from raw oils, the cost of production includes processing charges and the cost of tin containers. Based on available data the ex-works cost of one pound of vanaspati packed in different sizes of containers on 17-8-1960 at Bombay, exclusive of excise duty and sales tax works out as under:

Size of pack	36 lbs	10 lbs	5 lbs	2 lbs	1 lb.
Ex-works cost per lb. (Rs.) (exclusive of excise duty and sales tax)	1.06	1.21	1.28	1.30	1.33

(c) *Sugar.*

Excise duty.— Rs. 14.56 per cwt of sugar

Cane cess.—19 nP. per maund of cane in U.P. and Bihar. The rate of cess varies in different States.

Vanaspati.

Excise duty.—Rs. 175.00 per ton subject to certain concessions for the first 3,000 tons produced by a factory,

Sales tax.—At rates varying from State to State.

Sale of Tickets at Howrah and Sealdah

1352. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many tickets are usually sold weekly at Howrah and Sealdah Stations; and

(b) how many tickets were sold at these two stations from the 11th to 17h July, 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Howrah ....2,28,000 Sealdah....1,72,000.

(b) Howrah....47,000 Sealdah.... 25,000.

Food Served on W. Railway Stations

1353. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any representations against bad food served and given less in weight on main Railway Stations on the Western Railway; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to improve the quality and quantity of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Some complaints of the nature referred to were received and suitable action has been taken in each case to bring about the required improvement. Adequate attention continues to be paid by the Western Railway Administration to maintain the requisite standards in catering establishments on the Railway.

Orientation Training of Village School Teachers

1354. Shri Ram Saran: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far achieved by the sceheme of Orientation Training of Village School Teachers' and its salient features; and

(b) whether Government propose to continue the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of C.D. and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). About 7000 teachers have been trained under this scheme, which

has been discontinued in its present form, from the 1st August, 1960.

Salient features of the scheme were:—

(i) Training was imparted through peripatetic parties consisting of two trainers—one of the rank of District Social Education Organiser. or Chief Social Education Organiser and the other of the rank of Social Education Organiser, in camps of one month's duration where about 50 primary village school teachers were to be trained.

(ii) The scheme was started in the year 1957-58 and all expenditure involved except the pay of the teachers participating in the training camps was met out of funds provided by Ford Foundation and the Government of India. The State Governments did not have to meet any direct expenditure except that they had to continue to pay the salaries and allowances of teachers who joined the camps as trainees.

(iii) All the then 14 States were allotted one team each, except the three bigger States of Uttar Pradesh, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh who were allotted two teams each. The teachers of the Union Territories were trained in the camps conducted by peripatetic teams of the adjoining States.

In view of the importance of this training it is felt that instead of conducting it on *'ad hoc'* basis through peripatetic camps, it should be made an integral part of a Primary Teachers' Training Course. Proposals to this effect are under consideration.

S.E. Railway District Signal Telecommunication Engineering Office

1355. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Signal Telecommunication Engineering Office of S.E. Railway is proposed to be shifted from Garden Reach, Calcutta, to any place in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सुरेमनपुर–रावटी रेलवे लाइन

१३५६. श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे वाराणसी डिवीजन में सुरेमनपुर और रावटी स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन को टूटने से बचाने के लिये घाघरा नदी में जिन ठोकरों का निर्माण किया जा रहा था वह अचानक रोक दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि घाघरा नदी के कारण रेलवे लाइन टूटने की घटनाओं में इस निर्माण कार्य के फलस्वरूप गत तीन वर्ष में काफी कमी हो गई थी ; और

(घ) निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) १९५७–५८ और १९५८–५९ के काम के मौसम में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने कई पनालीदार ठोकरें (permeable spurs) बनवायी थीं । इन ठोकरों का आधा खर्च राज्य सरकार और आधा रेल-प्रशासन ने दिया था । यद्यपि इन ठोकरों से नदी का कटाव पूरी तरह नहीं रुका, फिर भी कुछ हद तक कटाव में कमी हुई है ।

(घ) पूना के अनुसंधान केन्द्र ने इस बारे में माडल बनाकर परीक्षण भी किये थे ।

इस केन्द्र ने अब यह सिफारिश की है कि बचाव के दूसरे कामों के साथ साथ वहां पत्थर की चार नयी ठोकरें बना दी जायें। अगले काम के मौसम में नयी ठोकरें बनाने का काम शुरू करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है। बचाव से सम्बंधित इन कामों का भी आधा खर्च रेल प्रशासन द्वारा दिया जा सकता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में प्रयोगात्मक ग्रामीण डाकघर

१३५७. **श्री जांगड़े :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उत्तरी और दक्षिणी छत्तीसगढ़ के मैदानों में कितने प्रयोगात्मक ग्रामीण डाकघर बन्द कर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में इसी क्षेत्र में कितने नये डाकघर खोले गये हैं ;

(ग) इन मैदानों में रायपुर, बिलासपुर, दुर्ग और रायगढ़ के शहरों में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में नये टेलीफोन लगाने के लिये कितने आवेदन पत्र अभी तक विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(घ) ये टेलीफोन कब तक लगाये जायेंगे ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बारायन) : (क)

उत्तरी छत्तीसगढ़ के मैदान	७
दक्षिणी छत्तीसगढ़ के मैदान	७
(ख) उत्तरी छत्तीसगढ़ के मैदान	२३७
दक्षिणी छत्तीसगढ़ के मैदान	१९१
(ग) रायपुर	३५६
बिलासपुर	१४९
दुर्ग	३४
रायगढ़	७०

(घ) इन टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में टेलीफोन देने की पर्याप्त क्षमता उपलब्ध नहीं है। इन टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये कार्रवाई की जा चुकी है और जब आवश्यक साधन उपलब्ध होंगे संयोजन दे दिये जायेंगे अतः कोई निश्चित तारीख नहीं बताई जा सकती।

Schools run by S.E. Railway

1358. **Kumari M. Vedakumari:**
Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools run by the South-Eastern Railway;

(b) the total number of children being educated therein;

(c) the number of teachers employed in these schools; and

(d) the number of languages used as medium of instruction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) Traditional type schools .	35
Single teacher Primary schools	68
TOTAL .	103
(b) Traditional type schools .	16,214
Single Teacher Primary Schools. . . .	2,480
TOTAL .	18,694
(c) Traditional type schools .	628
Single Teacher Primary schools	68
TOTAL	696

(d) Six languages (Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Oriya, Urdu and English).

Publications on Agriculture

1359. Kumari M. Vedakumari: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research and **Extension**

Directorate bring out any publications on Agriculture; and

(b) if so, the number of such publications in English and other Indian languages?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Yes. A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table. [*See Appendix* II, annexure No. 92.]

गोमती नदी पर पुल

३६०. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री ७ अगस्त, १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७०४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाजीपुर वाराणसी सड़क पर गोमती नदी पर पुल बनाने का काम जो दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में स्थगित कर दिया गया था, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह निर्माण कार्य संभवतः कब पुनः शुरू होगा ; और

(ग) इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जायेगी ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) संभवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय प्रश्न संख्या ७०४ के बजाय 'गोमती नदी पर पुल' विषयक प्रश्न संख्या ४०७ से है । जिसका उत्तर ७ अगस्त, १९५९ को दिया गया था । यदि यह ठीक है तो उत्तर इस प्रकार है :–

(क.) अभी तक तीसरी पचवर्षीय आयोजना को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है, लेकिन आशा है कि यह काम इस आयोजना में शामिल कर लिया जायेगा ।

(ख.) और (ग.) इस विषय में सूचना तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के तय हो जाने के बाद दी जायेगी ।

Post Offices in Rented Buildings in Madras State

1361. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a how many post offices in Coimbatore District of Madras State are housed in rented buildings at present;

(b) the total rental bill per month;

(c) whether there are proposals to house such post offices in Government buildings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 77.

(b) Rs. 5,401.

(c) and (d). Proposals for construction of departmental buildings for the following offices are under consideration.

(1) Head Post Office Building at Coimbatore.
(2) Sub Post Office at R.S. Puram, Coimbatore.
(3) Dharapuram.
(4) Kangayam.
(5) Avanashi.
(6) Palladam.
(7) Satyamanglam.
(8) Bhavani.
(9) Erode.
(10) Vellakovil.

Telephone Advisory Committee, Coimbatore

1362. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the last meeting of the Telephone Advisory Committee, Coimbatore, was held; and

(b) how many new telephone connections have been sanctioned and installed as recommended by the Telephone Advisory Committee since the 1st June, 1960?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 20-1-1960.

(b) 49.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 912 dated the 6th August, 1960 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2313/60].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): On behalf of Shri A. M. Thomas, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:

(i) G.S.R. 941 dated the 13th August, 1960 making certain amendments to the Bombay Sugar (Export Control) Order, 1959.

(ii) G.S.R. 942 dated the 13th August, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Sugar (Movement Control) Order, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2315/60]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1959, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th August, 1960, with the following amendments:—

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Tenth" the word "Eleventh" be *substituted*

Enacting Formula

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure "1959" the figure "1960" be *substituted*.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 126 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.'

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(*As returned by Rajya Sabha*)

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1959 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

12.01 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: DRAFT OUTLINE OF THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following Motion moved by the hon. Prime Minister on the 22nd August, 1960, namely:—

"That the Third Five Year Plan—A draft Outline laid on the Table of the House on the 1st August, 1960, be taken into consideration."

The discussion is proceeding on the Motion along with the amendments that have been moved.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, the draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan does not throw any new light or does not project any new outlook to solve the various burning problems of the country today. It is a stereotyped plan. It is a bigger projection of the Second Five Year

Plan. Though the Plan envisages that there would be an annual rise of 5 per cent in national income and hopes to arrive at the take-off stage or the stage of self-sustained economic growth in a decade, I do not think there is anything new in it except that it is a continuation of the Second Plan in a larger dimension.

I feel that the successes and the shortcomings of the Second Plan should have been thoroughly discussed as also how they lead to the Third Plan. Take the case of self-sufficiency in foodgrains. Self-sufficiency in foodgrains has been heard time and again in the first Plan and in the Second Plan. But, I feel that we are far from it. Things like this should have been thoroughly discussed and a comprehensive picture should have been placed before us as to how we reach the draft of the Third Five Year Plan.

I beg to submit a major change in the objective of the Third Plan, that is, price stability. With prices skyrocketing, we see that the value of the rupee is going down and that would upset all the calculations of the Third Five Year Plan. In paras 25-29 of Chapter I, we find that there is a vague generalisation regarding holding the price line. I am sorry to find that holding the price line of food and other essential commodities of life does not find a place in the objective which has been clearly mentioned in para 19 of Chapter I of the draft.

Further, I beg to submit that there should be a clear policy to better the condition of the common man. I do not think this could be done by general statements or by statistical averages. Concrete indications should have been laid down in the draft as to how the poorest man and the poorest region in the country all going to be benefited by the implementation of the Third Plan. At the same time, there should be an evaluation machinery to watch the progress in every stage as to how for this objective is being achieved. It is no use preparing a beautiful plan and giving it to unskilled workers, saying, you carry on with this plan. I beg to submit that those who are in charge of implementing the Plan should streamline the administrative machinery and get rid of redtapism and bureaucracy which has been responsible for the failure of the Second Plan.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Where is the failure?

Shri P. K. Deo: We feel so. That is subject to question.

We aim at a rise of national income by 5 per cent every year. That does not mean that there will be an actual rise in the income of the masses. So far, we have been identifying *per capita* income with the poor man's income and the rise in the national income with the rise in the income of the masses. But, recent events do not prove this. During the Second Plan period, there has been an increase in *per capita* income. But, it has been accompanied by such a rise in the price level that the real income has not increased for the low income group. The rise in the *per capita* income does not guarantee a minimum wage for all workers. In other words, I beg to submit that we must add to the *per capita* income figure a figure of a national minimum wage. To be very precise, the Government should seriously consider taking of effective steps to implement the decision that has been arrived at in the Fifth Labour Conference regarding the fixing of a minimum wage.

The total investment of Rs. 10,200 crores represents the magnitude of effort that this country is required to make in a period of five years for the successful implementation of the Third Plan. The outlay in the public sector is going to be increased from Rs. 4600 crores to Rs. 7250 crores. That means, strenuous efforts are needed to increased the various constituent elements of public sector investment, that is, rise in taxation, rise in savings,

[Shri P. K. Deo]

rise in loans, and at the same time, deficit financing. Though we find that so far as deficit financing is concerned, the Plan aims at resorting to 8 per cent of deficit financing in the Third Plan against 25 per cent in the Second Plan, still, we think that it amounts to a figure of Rs. 550 crores. I beg to submit that prudence demands that deficit financing has to be completely avoided, if not at least for the first three years, and it may be resumed if at all necessary in the latter part of the Plan when production targets begin to materialise.

The Planning Commission is optimistic about large receipts from taxation. In the Plan, Rs. 1750 crores is expected from taxation and Rs. 440 crores as profits from public undertakings. I beg to submit that there is no case for further taxation. Of course, a higher yield from taxation is possible and there is every possibility of that if you check various kinds of tax evasion, and tighten the collecting machinery. Probably, the taxation target has been fixed on the calculation that an increase in taxation from 8·25 per cent of the national income to 11 per cent should not ordinarily involve any unbearable burden during the period of development. But, it poses a big question mark. At the same time, grave doubts arise if the assignment to the State Governments to raise Rs. 500 crores will be within practicability because of their limited constitutional taxing power. The taxing power of the States has been much limited by the Constitution and to ask them to raise Rs. 500 crores from their resources is far from practicability. A quote of Rs. 23 crores has been fixed for Orissa. Before the Second Plan started, the average annual *per capita* income or Orissa was estimated at Rs. 75 as against the national average of Rs. 283. I do not know if there has been a substantial rise in the standard of living in my State since then. A taxation enquiry committee has been appointed at the State level to go into the matter.

In this treasure hunt, they lose sight of the most conspicuous aspect of scrapping prohibition. In my State, and it may be true of other States also, the very purpose of prohibition has been defeated, and there has been increased bootlegging, immorality and degradation, and cottage illicit distillation may be considered to be a cottage industry. If prohibition is scrapped, Orissa will get more than Rs. 3 crores a year, i.e., more than Rs. 15 crores in the next five year period.

External assistance for the implementation of the Third Plan is estimated at Rs. 3,300 crores, including Rs. 608 crores from the USA under P.L. 480 assistance, and Rs. 200 crores for the creation of a buffer stock of four million tons of wheat and one million tons of rice. That is a good thing, as it will stand as an insurance against seasonal and regional variations. But we should not lose sight of the fact that during the Third Plan we shall have to make heavy repayments of foreign loans, estimated to be between Rs. 450 and Rs. 500 crores. Recently, offer of assistance from the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia have been received to the tune of Rs. 250 crores. It is a good thing that the value of helping democratic India is being understood well by foreign countries, and the tour of our Finance Minister in this regard has been a success, but I feel we can successfully negotiate for postponement of our repayment commitments during the Third Plan period.

Coming to the expenditure side of the Plan, eloquent statements have been made on the need for balanced regional development. The Prime Minister the other day rightly said that in this country there is a variety of ages and centuries and various stages of development. I entirely agree. There are certain areas like Dandakaranya area, NEFA area etc. which are in semi-primitive condition, which have never felt the impact of the First and the Second Plans. If you trace history, Sir. You will find

that Development of different parts of the country has been a historical accident. The British started their imperialist expansion in the country from their strongholds of Fort William, Fort St. David and Fort St. George, and that is how the country developed. So far as Orissa is concerned, in eastern India it stood till the last, and only in 1803 did it accept the suzerainty of the British, and that is why it is so neglected backward today. Later, it was split up into bits and parts of it were tagged on to the tail ends of Bengal, C.P. and Madras. So, independent India should try for a balanced regional growth, and unless timely steps are taken, the gulf of regional disparity will widen.

From para 45 of Chapter VI find that steps have been taken to determine the relative rate of development, and for assessing the advance made towards balanced regional growth. A number of indicators like agricultural production, industrial production, investment, unemployment, irrigated areas, road mileage, education, occupational distribution of population, etc., have been studied, but the stage has not been reached yet for presenting a comparative picture of the different States. Such a picture should have been ready much before this Plan was presented to us.

With a larger investment, I submit, stress should be laid on diversifying the benefits of the Plan and a wider diffusion of development, thereby correcting regional disparities which exist today in an appalling measure in the country. The stages has come for serious rethinking as to how best to tackle the problem of the under-developed areas. Unless the Centre comes to their aid, they would be left behind, and the gulf of regional disparity would be widened. A realistic assessment of the basic needs of the State and its capacity to execute the Plan should be the criteria for fixing the various allotments and priorities, and not the resources that it can raise for the implementation of the Plan. The provision of a matching grant in the Plan is unrealistic and unscientific and against the very conception of a socialist society, which should have as its motto: from each according to his ability, and to each according to his need. If the planners have this motto before them, they would not insist on a matching grant from a State to qualify itself for central assistance.

Orissa presents a plan of Rs. 168 crores, i.e., 4·6 per cent of the total outlay in the State sector. Though this does not fulfil all the requirements of the State, this is the minimum that we can demand, and I personally feel that it is a very conservative estimate. Thirtynine per cent of the total outlay, i.e., 66·5 crores, is required for irrigation, drainage and power. From the latest reports you must have seen the great havoc created in Orissa by floods. Orissa is a surplus State in food, and many a time there have been high level committee meetings on floods, and we have been supplied with a lot of literature by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power as to how to tackle the flood problem, how to train the rivers, how to regulate their flow, etc. But we make certain things according to our Plan, which are unmade by floods. So, if this country wants to have an assured surplus of food from Orissa, it should be prepared to give substantial assistance to Orissa, so that flood can be controlled, so that crops are not damaged by the vagaries of the monsoon.

Secondly, Rs. 39·2 crores are going to be spent on agriculture and community development. I say this is "a must" because Orissa is a surplus State, regarding food; and every pie spent for development of agriculture in that area is well spent. Rs. 43·7 crores are estimated for social services, and the rest for mining and industrial development, development of transport and communications, and the development of the Paradip port. Sir, the mining industry is the most important industry in the country

[Shri P. K. Deo]

which is earning a lot of foreign exchange. So, all steps should be taken to develop the mining industry in Orissa.

Rs. 3 crores are estimated for the construction of the Bhubaneswar capital. When we were tacked to Bengal, we built Calcutta; when we were tagged to Bihar, we built Patna. Now, when we are biulding Bhubaneswar, the Centre sholud come to our aid for the construction of the capital there.

The House should fully endorse the estimates given by the Orissa State. I would also submit that all the loopholes and all the wasteful expenditure in the implementation of the Plan should be plunged in order to get the maximum benefit out of this colossal effort. As I said earlier, our aim should be to raise productivity per worker, per hour, per machine, per acre and per every factor of production, if India is to attain a self-generating economy in 1970.

In conclusion, I would just say a word about defence. Even though the Prime Minister thinks that an economically and industrially strong India can preserve her integrity, I feel that the necessity for integrating defence with planning has been ignored in the Plan. Unless India remains, what is the use of planning for its prosperity? India should aim at attaining self-sufficiency in her defence requirements in the next Five Year Plan.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): The Plan Outline is certainly not over-ambitious, when we take into consideration the needs. Even from the narrow aspect of financial resources available, the Third Plan is far more cautious than the Second Plan was. The Second Plan was twice as much as the First Plan, while the Third Plan is only 50 per cent larger than the Second Plan. The limit of Rs. 550 crores placed on deficit financing is also proof of the fact that the approach has been extremely cautious this time.

There has been a much greater emphasis on savings, both complusory, in the form of taxes and voluntary, and on external assistance. The curtailment of deficit financing to Rs. 550 crores has been done; no doubt, by the planners with this intention that this time, the infiationary pressure should not go out of hand.

There is no doubt that if the 20 or 25 per cent rise in prices that has taken place during the Second Plan were to continue in the Third Plan, the Third Plan could not possibly succeed at any cost. I am glad that the planners have taken all this into consideration.

But I would like to know one thing. They have suggested that a 5 per cent rise in national income is anticipated. Will that 5 per cent rise be in real terms or will it be only a money rise? That, of course, is dependent on how far inflation can be checked. As the Prime Minister said yesterday, we cannot and should not try to check that inflationary trend altogether; that would be neither practicable nor is it really desirable in an expanding economy.

Nevertheless, certain checks are necessary. The question of holding the price-line is the question that is being discussed at all levels, not only among Governmental circles but amongst the other people to a very great extent today. How is the price-line to be held? When I look into the Plan Outlay, I find that it is disappointing because there is no clear-cut or precise method suggested. The Prime Minister said yesterday that if necessary selective controls would have to be enforced. No doubt, if necessary, certain things would have to be done or not done. But, surely, we can expect, if not in the Plan Outline at least by the time

the final Plan emerges, that there will be a clear-cut process or method suggested through which we can at least see that the prices of essential commodities such as foodgrains and textiles do not go sky-rocketing.

It is no use telling this House or this country that because we cannot succeed from an administrative point of view, therefore, we cannot think of controls. That is an admission of failure which might have been justified during the First Plan period when we had just emerged into independence and first learn to administer ourselves. But, surely by the Third Plan period, we should have got over those impediments to some extent, and where necessary selective controls should come in; if State trading becomes necessary in any sphere, that should also come in. Whether these are necessary or not should not be left to *ad hoc* decisions in the future, nor to the National Development Council or its committees to decide in the future; I do hope that this will be a part and parcel of the Third Plan as it finally emerges.

In passing, I might just refer to another very important factor which has been mentioned in the Plan itself, and which has also been referred to by many previous speakers, and that is the population increase which is estimated at 2.14 per cent per annum. Unless this can be checked to some extent our Plans will become very difficult to accomplish, if not altogether impossible. Now, there is a welcome is a move for an integrated system of family planning along with other health measures, instead of the isolated clinics which were an order of the day in the past. I welcome this, but we have to bear in mind that we are facing a vicious circle here. It is known through the experience of other countries, and even through the experience of our own country that where better standards prevail or where the standards of living are raised, there will be an appreciable reduction in the size of the family. We have to remember this always. And whatsoever we may do in this regard, this factor will be of paramount importance.

The Plan Outline has very rightly highlighted some of the major defects that have come to light as a result of the experience in the past. The Prime Minister has also referred to the administrative defects and so have the other speakers before me. I do not want to go into any details in regard to this matter of how to improve the implementation machinery. Many committees have been formed to evaluate the work done, and each of them—if you go through their reports, you will find—has focussed attention on this one point. We are going in for certain decentralisation measures, which are all to the good, but it will take some time before they can really be successful. In spite of all this, the present procedure with its antiquated rules still remains in some financial and even administrative departments. Synchronisation of all factors and all resources at the project level, which is so necessary for a project to be successful still does not obtain in a large number of departments. It would be wrong to suggest, and it would be an exaggeration to say that it does not exist anywhere, but it does not really exist at the field level where it should exist. It is no use having co-ordinating committees where co-ordination does not, in fact, take place. It is no use having so many persons almost dealing with the same subjects in some areas in the country while other wide areas remain uncovered. This kind of duplication and multiplication is almost a tragedy, when one thinks of the entire country where many areas have not yet been covered. During the working of the Second Plan, these defects have come to light to some extent, and I do hope that the planners will place due emphasis on the machinery through which the Third Plan has to be implemented, in greater measure than they have done in the Second Plan.

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

Ultimately, the yard-stick of measurement of achievement can neither be the amount of money nor the resources spent, nor can it be in statistical terms the number of projects that have been undertaken. We have large numbers of projects set up. But what is the quality content of these? What ultimately is the wealth and welfare that they generate? It is on that, and that alone, that our achievement can be judged. That alone can be the generated road—the amount of wealth and welfare that is generated in the country through the projects we set up and the work that we do.

I want now to turn to something which, I think, is of vital concern, In the first place, there can be no disagreement on one point that agricultural self-sufficiency is needed in this country and it must get first priority. Also, no one will dispute the fact, about which the Prime Minister spoke, that heavy industry is necessary in order that we can be self-sufficient in building our industries in the future. But with all this, there is one point which I should like to bring before this House. On page 7 of the Draft Outline is stated:

> "At the base of this entire effort are the various programmes of development for building up the country's human resources, specially education and health, and programmes for raising the levels of skills and technical and scientific knowledge and for scientific and technological research".

This is very good; I entirely agree with it. But when one reads right through the Plan Outline, one cannot help feeling extremely disappointed. What is more fundamental, what human resource is more fundamental than the child? We talk of perspective planning and of objective planning. Unless the child who has got to man our industry and our agriculture gets the right qualitative training and health conditions, how can we possibly prosper? We are now starting on the Third Plan of development. Is the only step forward going to be compulsory and free education to the age group 6-11? Even there, there is no particular stress laid on the quality content of that education. Is it going to be in statistical terms again, that we shall have large numbers of schools? If that is not to be, there should have been greater emphasis on quality.

I know it may be pointed out to me that it has been mentioned that 24 per cent of the schools are going to be basic schools by the end of the Plan and that all new training will be of the basic type. But even the basic type differs from State to State. Apart from that, it certainly does not impart quality education for even this age group. Then again, what kind of education can you give to a child that is halffed. Malnutrition is so heavy in this country that the surveys that have been made show that the main cause of ill-health in this country is malnutrition.

Yesterday the Leader of the House mentioned that we have become a healthier race. That is true because our death rate has gone down. That is a very good thing. But of even greater consequence from the eugenic point of view is the quality of the race we are going to build. What quality of race can bring into fruition all these plans of development that we speak of? Children between the age group 1-5 and the age group 6-11 does not even have health services. They do not even have a proper midday meal in their schools. Because the sum required for providing this would run into perhaps Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 150 crores, is that an argument to stave this off for another Plan? Is this perspective planning of the right type when the child is not built up to be the man who has to carry out all these activities in the future?

With all humility, I would ask the planners to focus their attention

before the Plan is finalised on this very important, perhaps the most important, aspect of all our planning. Who are to be the beneficiaries of all our plans? There also there should be a system of priorities. Lip-service is done all the time to the fact that the child is the father of the man, the child is the future citizen and so must be given the first priority. Yet in the Plan Outline, it is very disappointing to find what has been stated. The planners have said that co-ordinated projects for welfare of children on a pilot basis should be introduced. Pilot projects have been started for children by voluntary organisations, by pioneers in this country for many years, for the last hundred years in some places. This is not the time for pilot project. So far as the welfare of the child is concerned, this is the time to put through widespread quality-content projects through which the children ban have that education and those healthy conditions which are requisite to their becoming men and women who are the builders of this country. All our plans will go to seed unless this at least is done.

Then I turn to a subject which perhaps the planners have recognised from the First Plan onwards, and in this Plan also, that the way to go ahead is to get public co-operation. Here I would mention that this is also linked up with what I have just now stated. What are the plans in which public enthusiasm will be widespread? If you go round the rural countryside and ask people what would be the plans they want first after agriculture and irrigation, they will say they want plans for the health and education of their children. If we give to this the priority it deserves, I daresay we shall be able to capture the imagination of the people to a far greater extent than we have done in the past.

Apart from this, I would like to say something about public co-operation. There is a National Advisory Committee. I want also to mention that the Study Team on social welfare went very deeply into this question, as have other teams. I would like to say that any associations or organisations centrally set up and centrally sponsored have no roots and to spend money for that purpose will not be money well spent. Public co-operation is a vague thing and can never bring about results in this way. I think it is almost an admission of failure—I hope the Minister will not mind my saying so—that we count upon public co-operation by providing an extra Rs. 10 crores in the budget. If you want to have people's enthusiasm, it will be there, if they feel that the plan is there. We talk about a people's plan. Certainly we are making some advance towards it. I do not deny it. But is it really a people's plan in the sense that the people down in the rural areas or in the slums of the cities subscribe to? Are these the priorities that they would have given in all aspects? Of course, some aspects may be there. But should we not take a little more into consideration what the people actually feel, fire that enthusiasm among them and make them feel that this is the people's plan? If the Third Plan can succeed in doing so, I think this cautious approach need not be there. I think that the terrible cuts that have been imposed on almost every State Government in regard to its nation-building activities can be restored. Over and above the amount allocated in financial resources for this Plan, more than money will be forthcoming if we can capture the imagination of the people for whom this Plan is intended.

I think that it is possible to do so. I think this Third Five Year Plan Outline is far more realistic than what our past Plans were. And, I think that with a little change, a little modification, when the final Plan emerges, we can have something on which the people will come round and make it their own and work it out so that from the Third to the Fourth Plan we shall progress smoothly and efficiently.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने संशोधन संख्या ४ और ५ उपस्थित करता हूं।

मुझे इस प्लान को देख करके कुछ आश्चर्य हुआ, खास कर आश्चर्य उस वक्त हुआ जब मैंने सोवियत का प्लान देखा। चीन का प्लान देखा। सोवियत का सात साला प्लान है। चीन का पांच साला प्लान है।

प्लान के दो हिस्से होते हैं, उत्पादक अंश और अनुत्पादक अंश। इस प्लान में जो उत्पादक अंश हैं उसमें तीन आइटम हैं, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री, इंडस्ट्री, २–इर्रीगेशन और ३–ट्रांस्पोर्ट और उसके साथ रेलवेज। ये तीन आइटम इस प्लान में ऐसे हैं जिनसे कि भारत सरकार को कुछ आमदनी हो सकती है।

लेकिन मैं आपको दिखाना चाहता हूं, जैसा कि मेरे मित्र श्री माथुर भाई ने कल कहा था, कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री में गत प्लान में ३–६ प्रतिशत कुल प्लान का रखा गया था। इस प्लान में उसे और कम कर दिया गया है। वह ३–४ प्रतिशत हो गया है।

इंडस्ट्री में इसी प्रकार देखा जाये तो पहले प्लान में १६·१ प्रतिशत कुल प्लान का रखा गया था, इस प्लान में २०·७ रखा गया है। अर्थात् इंडस्ट्री पर कुल प्लान का २४·१ रखा गया है। जब कि चाइना पांच साला प्लान में इंडस्ट्री में रखा गया है ५८·२ प्रतिशत। यानी प्लान के लिये जो रुपया रखा गया है उसका आधे से अधिक हिस्सा केवल इंडस्ट्री पर रखा गया है, जबकि इस प्लान में हमारे यहां इतना कम रखा गया है।

इसी प्रकार से आप सोवियत का प्लान देखें। सोवियत के प्लान का अर्थ क्या है? प्लान का अर्थ है, उत्पादन, ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन। धन की अभिवृद्धि हो। लेकिन हमारे प्लान में इसकी उपेक्षा की गयी है। सोवियत सात साला प्लान में आप देखें कि ३० परसेंट से ज्यादा केवल इंडस्ट्री पर खर्च किया गया है और जबकि हमारे यहां उत्पादन के लिये बहुत कम रखा गया है। हम फूड फूड बहुत चिल्लाते हैं। भिक्षा पात्र लिये सारी दुनियां में घूमते हैं, लेकिन इर्रीगेशन पर हमने इस प्लान में कम कर दिया है, जबकि हमें इस मद में बढ़ाना चाहिये था।

इसी प्रकार से स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री में कम किया है, जबकि ज्यादा करना चाहिये था। इंडस्ट्री में हमने सिर्फ एक परसेंट ज्यादा किया है। यह दृष्टिकोण अच्छा दृष्टिकोण नहीं है। मैं कहूंगा कि इस प्लान में दूरदर्शता का अभाव है।

मैं तीसरे आइटम को लेता हूं, ट्रांस्पोर्ट, कम्युनिकेशन्स और रेलवेज। कम्युनिकेशन्स में हवाई जाहज से और पोस्ट आफिसेज से आमदनी होती है। कस्टम्स से आमदनी होती है। बजट की आमदनी का करीब एक तिहाई हिस्सा कस्टम्स से मिलता है। लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि ट्रांस्पोर्ट और कम्युनिकेशन्स और रेलवेज पर पहले प्लान में २४ परसेंट, दूसरे प्लान में २८·१ परसेंट इस प्लान में रखा गया था और इस प्लान में वह घटा दिया गया है, यानी २० पर सेंट इस प्लान में ट्रांस्पोर्ट, कम्युनिकेशन्स और रेलवेज के लिये रखा गया है। अर्थात् सैकिंड फाइव इअर प्लान से ८ परसेंट इस प्लान में और कम कर दिया गया है। मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसा क्यों किया जा रहा है। और देशों में भी प्लान बन रहे हैं, जापान में प्लान हो रहे हैं ताकि आमदनी ज्यादा हो। लेकिन अपने यहां मैं देखता हूं कि सरकार उस पर तो रुपया खर्च करने के वास्ते तैयार नहीं है जिससे आमदनी हो सकती है, लेकिन जिससे आमदनी नहीं हो सकती उस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च करने के वास्ते तैयार है।

श्री च० द० पांडे (नैनीताल) : किस चीज पर ज्यादा खर्च किया गया है?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आप प्लान के पेज २७ पर देख सकते हैं कि किस-किस पर ज्यादा किया है और किस-किस पर कम किया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उदाहरण के लिये।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उदाहरण के लिये आप स्वयं देख लीजिये। तीन चीजों के बारे में मैंने कहा है यानी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री पर कम किया गया है, ट्रांस्पोर्ट, कम्युनिकेशन्स और रेलवेज पर कम किया गया है और इर्रीगेशन पर कम किया गया है जो कि हमारे उत्पादन के साधन हैं। बाकी आप खुद देख लें, आप बुद्धिमान हैं। आप कहें तो मैं डिटेल दे सकता हूं लेकिन इसमें समय बहुत लगेगा। मैंने उन चीजों को मार्क कर रखा है।

मैं ट्रांस्पोर्ट के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं, खासकर शिपिंग के बारे में। जैसा कि आपको मालूम है। आंकड़ों के अनुसार इस वक्त १५० करोड़ रुपया हम प्रतिवर्ष फारिन शिपिंग कम्पनीज को फ्रेट के रूप में देते हैं, अर्थात् पांच वर्ष में हम ७५० करोड़ रुपया फारिन शिपिंग कम्पनीज को फ्रेट के रूप में फारिन एक्सचेंज के रूप में देंगे। इसके अलावा ८० करोड़ रुपया अमरीका से जो गेहूं और चावल आता है उसके लिये हम देंगे। इसके अलावा सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जी इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। काटन इम्पोर्ट हो रहा है और साथ ही साथ जो आइर और जापान को एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। इन सब को मिला करके, अध्यक्ष महोदय, ८४५ करोड़ रुपया पांच वर्ष के अन्दर इस प्लान में हम फारिन शिपिंग कम्पनीज को फ्रेट के रूप में देने जा रहे हैं।

आप देखें कि इस प्लान में कहा गया है कि ओवरसीज आमदनी में इंडियन शिपिंग का हिस्सा केवल ८ परसेंट है। यानी अगर हम केवल फूड को लें तो फूड को लाने में ८० करोड़ रुपये में से पांच करोड़ की आमदनी इंडियन शिपिंग को होगी और बाकी रुपया हम फारिन कम्पनीज को देंगे।

एक सवाल के जवाब में बताया गया था कि सन् १९४७ से लेकर, जब से हिन्दुस्तान में नेशनल गवर्नमेंट कायम हुई, सन् १९५७ तक २५–५ मिलियन टन फूड हमको इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ा और उसके लिये हमने १६९ करोड़ रुपया फारिन शिपिंग कम्पनीज को फ्रेट के रूप में दिया, अर्थात करीब दस बरस के अन्दर १६९ करोड़ रुपया फारिन शिपिंग कम्पनीज को हमने फ्रेट के रूप में दिया। इसी तरह से आप जोड़ें तो सन १९४६ से लेकर सन १९६० तक अर्थात् १५ बरस में १८७५ करोड़ रुपया हमने फारिन शिपिंग कम्पनीज को फ्रेट के रूप में दिया है। और जैसा कि मैंने बतलाया तीसरी योजना के पांच सालों में हम ८४५ करोड़ रुपया फारिन शिपिंग कम्पनीज को फ्रेट के रूप में देंगे। तो इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि जब से हम आजाद हुये है तब से लेकर तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक २९३१ करोड़ रुपया इस मुल्क का, इस देश की गरीब जनता का, विदेशी शिपिंग कम्पनीज को दे चुकेंगे।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : इतने में तो कितने जहाज बन जाते ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इतने में तो सारे देश में जहाज ही जहाज हो जाते। और देश जहाजों से भर जाता।

मैं आपके सामने यह रखना चाहता हूं कि पहले प्लान में शिपिंग के वास्ते २६·३ करोड़ रुपया दिया गया, दूसरी प्लान में ५४ करोड़ रुपया दिया गया और तीसरी प्लान में इसके लिये ५५ करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है, अर्थात् जब से आजादी मिली है, तब से हम शिपिंग के ऊपर १३५ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करेंगे सन् १९६६ तक। इसी बीच में हम करीब ३००० करोड़ रुपया फारिन शिपिंग कम्पनीज को दे चुकेंगे।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार बहादुर ने फारिन शिपिंग कम्पनीज को दो बरस के अन्दर कितना दिया। सन्

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

१९५६ और १९५७ में —भगत जी आप नोट कर लीजिये—गवर्नमेंट ने अपने एकाउन्ट में ४० करोड़ २० लाख रुपया एक बरस के अन्दर शिपिंग का फ्रेट दिया । सन् १९५७–५८ में ६० करोड़ ९३ लाख रुपया गवर्नमेंट ने अपने एकाउंट से शिपिंग कम्पनीज को दिया । हमने सवाल पूछा था उसके जवाब में यह बतलाया गया था ।

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : ठीक है, ठीक है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस प्रकार से १०१ करोड़ १३ लाख रुपया दो बरस के अन्दर गवर्नमेंट ने फारिन शिपिंग कम्पनीज को फ्रेट के रूप में दिया । इसमें हिन्दुस्तान का शेयर कितना है ? हिन्दुस्तान का शेयर सिर्फ १४ करोड़ रुपया है । इस १०१ करोड़ १३ लाख रुपये में हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनी का शेयर है सिर्फ १४ करोड़ ७३ लाख रुपया अर्थात् गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी हिन्दुस्तानी शिपिंग कम्पनीज को दिया वह १३·२९ परसेंट है फ्रेट का जो गवर्नमेंट ने दूसरों को दिया ।

इस फाइव ईयर प्लान में कहा गया है कि ६० परसेंट हमारी ओवरसीज ट्रेड बढ़ेगी अर्थात् १९४६ को अगर हम अपना मापदंड मान लें तो ३०० गुना हमारी ट्रेड थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान के अन्दर हो जायेगी । अब २० वर्ष में हमारी ओवरसीज ट्रेड तो ३०० गुना हो जायेगी लेकिन इस २० वर्ष के अन्दर हमने अपनी शिपिंग को ३ गुना से ज्यादा नहीं किया । आप देखेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो दुनिया में ट्रेड होता है तो उस में हिन्दुस्तान का भाग १·५० यानी डेढ़ परसेंट होता है । अगर हम इस फाइव ईयर प्लान के आंकड़े को ठीक मान लें तो हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा २० वर्ष के पश्चात् २·४० परसेंट हो जायेगा दुनिया के व्यापार का और इसका फल यह होगा कि हमारे जहाज अगर ५०–५० का रेशियो हम मान लें जैसे कि अमरीका ने गेहूं में किया है तो हमारी शिपिंग का शेयर (वर्ल्ड शिपिंग में) १·२ परसेंट होना चाहिये जब कि हमारा शेयर इस वक्त दुनिया की शिपिंग में केवल ·५ परसेंट है । आगे चल कर मैं आपको यह दिखाना चाहता हूं कि यह ·५ परसेंट भी कम होने जा रहा है । सन् १९४७ में शिपिंग के वास्ते २ मिलियन टन का टार्गेट रखा गया था । हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद फर्स्ट फाइव ईयर प्लान में टार्गेट रखा गया था ६ लाख का जिसमें कि सिर्फ २ लाख १० हजार टन का ऐडीशन हुआ । सेकेंड प्लान में ९ लाख टन का टार्गेट रखा गया जिसमें कि ३ लाख २५ हजार का ऐडीशन हुआ । थर्ड प्लान में ११ लाख टन का टार्गेट रखा गया जिसमें कि १ लाख ९ हजार का ऐडीशन होगा । फर्स्ट प्लान में शिपिंग में २ लाख १० हजार टन का किया, सेकेंड में ३ लाख २५ हजार का ऐडीशन हुआ और जबकि अब हमारी ओवरसीज ट्रेड ६० परसेंट बढ़ने वाली है तो आप केवल १ लाख ९ हजार टन का ऐडीशन करने जा रहे हैं । थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान में यह हमारी शोचनीय स्थिति है । अब मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आपने शिपिंग बोर्ड बनाया । शिपिंग बोर्ड ने प्लानिंग के वास्ते ऐडहौक कमेटी बनाई और उसने युनैनीमसली यह डिसीशन दिया कि थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान का टार्गेट १६ लाख टन होना चाहिये । शिपिंग बोर्ड ने इसको रिवाइज किया और उसके बाद उसने कहा कि १४ लाख २२ हजार टन टार्गेट होना चाहिये अर्थात ५ लाख २० हजार टन का थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान में और ऐडीशन होना चाहिये । प्लानिंग कमिशन के सामने जब यह मामला आया तो उसने शिपिंग का ११ लाख टन का टार्गेट कर दिया जिसमें कि रिप्लेसमेंट भी शामिल है । इस प्रकार से सेकेंड फाइव ईयर प्लान में हमारा टार्गेट ९ लाख टन था और थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान के वास्ते रह जाता है १० लाख ९ हजार । अब मैं आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि शिपिंग

बोर्ड ने कहा कि ११८ करोड़ रुपया गवर्नमेंट को शिपिंग का टार्गेट रखना चाहिये जिसमें से १४ करोड़ रुपया तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर देगा और १०४ करोड़ रुपया सरकार को देना चाहिये लेकिन प्लानिंग कमिशन ने सिर्फ ५५ करोड़ रुपया शिपिंग के वास्ते रक्खा है। शोचनीय स्थिति यही नहीं है बल्कि शोचनीय स्थिति यह है कि इस ५५ करोड़ रुपये में से फर्स्ट प्लान और सेकेंड प्लान में सिर्फ टनेज को बढ़ाने के लिये धन राशि रखी गई थी। थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान में जो शिपिंग के वास्ते ५५ करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था उसमें चार आइटम्स और ऐड कर दिये गये हैं। वे हैं वेलफेयर मेजर्स फौर सीमैन, ट्रेनिंग फौर परसनल डेवलपमेंट आफ सेलिंग फैसिल्स, और रिप्लेसमेंट आफ ओल्ड शिप्स, यह आइटम्स और जोड़ दिये गये। इस प्रकार से आप देखेंगे कि शिपिंग की इतनी उपेक्षा की गई है कि हम दुनिया के साथ चल नहीं सकते। लिहाजा मेरा कहना यह है कि इस वक्त जैसा कि थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान से जाहिर होगा कि कुल ६६ करोड़ रुपया प्राइवेट सैक्टर को ले करके शिपिंग के वास्ते रखा है जिसमें कि इतने आइटम्स और जोड़ दिये गये ह। मैं कहना यह चाहता हूं कि अगर आप इसको देखें तो थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान के अन्त में दुनिया के टनेज में आपका शेयर क्या रहता है? आपका शेयर रहता है ·३ परसेंट। आज आपका ·५ है। यू आर गोइंग डाउनवर्डस। जबकि प्लान का मतलब यह है कि आप उसे बढ़ायें और उसमें आप तरक्की करें लेकिन आपकी टेंडेंसी डाउनवर्डस है। १ लाख ६ हजार टन आप केवल जोड़ना चाहते हैं। दुनिया का टनेज क्या है? दुनिया का टनेज १३ करोड़ टन। इस वक्त ६० लाख टन के जहाज प्रतिवर्ष दुनिया में बन रहे हैं। १३ करोड़ के जहाज इस वक्त दुनियां में मौजूद हैं। जब १लाख ६ हजार टन का ऐडीशन करके आप आयेंगे तो आपका परसेंटज दुनिया की शिपिंग का क्या होगा? ·३ का परसेंटेज होना यह कोई प्लानिंग नहीं है। इसके वास्ते संशोधन मैंने आपके सामने रखा है कि उस प्लानिंग में दूरदर्शिता नहीं है और इस प्लानिंग में फैक्टस को इगनोर किया है। आप देखेंगे कि शिपिंग है क्या? हमारे भाई बहुत से कहते हैं कि शिपिंग तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है। आपने शिपिंग में पबलिक सेक्टर बनाया। आपने ईस्टन शिपिंग कारपोरेशन बनाई, वेस्टर्न शिपिंग कारपोरेशन बनाई और आप क्यों नहीं इसको पबलिक सेक्टर में ले चलते? कौन कहता है कि आप शिपिंग को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दीजिये? असल में बात यह है कि इसको पूरा पबलिक सेक्टर में रखने में आप अपने को असमर्थ पाते हैं और आप सारी की सारी पबलिक सेक्टर में इसको चला नहीं सकते। दुनिया में सिवाय रूस और चीन के, कहीं भी यह शिपिंग पबलिक सेक्टर में नहीं है। सारी दुनिया में शिपिंग प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है। इस वास्ते हमारे यहां भी कह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है। यह फ्री ट्रेड है। परसों एक भाई ने ठीक ही कहा था कि एक डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्री में फोर्स्ड प्लानिंग हो नहीं सकती। फोर्स्ड प्लानिंग रूस में हो सकती है, चीन में नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन जहां तक हमारे अपने देश का सवाल है हमको मध्यम मार्ग लेकर चलना है। बीच का रास्ता ले कर चलना है। डेमोक्रेपटक सैट अप में प्राइवेट सैक्टर और पबलिक सैक्टर दोनों को लेकर चलना होगा। जब प्राइवेट सैक्टर कंट्रीब्यूट करने के वास्ते तैयार है तो आप उसको यह शिपिंग का काम क्यों नहीं देते? उसको सौंप कर शिपिंग की उन्नति क्यों नहीं करते?

आपने सिर्फ ५५ करोड़ रुपया शिपिंग के वास्ते रखा है जो कि मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत नाकाफी है और जिसमें कि आपने चार आइटम्स और जोड़ दिये हैं। जब कि आपका टार्गेट है कि ६० परसेंट ओवरसीज ट्रेड बढ़े तो मैं कहता हूं कि ३००० करोड़ रुपये से अधिक जो आजादी के बाद से लेकर थर्ड फाइ ·इयर प्लान के अन्त तक हम विदेशी

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

शिपिंग कम्पनियों की जेबों में फ्रेट के रूप में देने जा रहे हैं यह नहीं भूलना होगा कि यह इस देश के गरीब लोगों का पैसा है, कौन ऐसा माई का लाल हिन्दुस्तान में है जो उठ कर खड़ा हो जाए और कहे कि हमारे देश का इतना अधिक पैसा क्यों विदेशों में जा रहा है ? महात्मा गांधी ने ६० करोड़ रुपये के विदेशी कपड़े का भारत में आने के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन किया था । कौन आज ऐसा हाउस में माई का लाल है जो यह बीड़ा उठाने के लिये तैयार है कि हम इस रुपये को बचाना चाहते हैं और विदेशियों के हवाले नहीं करना चाहते ।

13 hrs.

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि शिपिंग का महत्व सिर्फ यही नहीं है, जो कि मैंने अभी बताया है । उसका महत्व यह भी है कि वह हमारी सैकिंड लाइन आफ डिफेन्स है । वह हमारा फ्लोटिंग फोर्ट है । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर पी० ओ० कम्पनी और बी० आई० कम्पनी न होती, तो क्या इंगलैंड आज सेफ होता । उन्होंने ९० लाख टन से अधिक के जहाज डुबो दिये । उसी शिपिंग के कारण इंगलैंड की रक्षा हुई और शिपिंग के कारण ही अमरीका की रक्षा हुई । शिपिंग के न होने के कारण जापान का विनाश हुआ । अगर इंगलैंड और अमरीका की शिपिंग मजबूत न होती, तो जापान पर हमला न होता । जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, शिपिंग हमारी सैकिंड लाइन आफ डिफेन्स है और हमको उसे सुदृढ़ बनाने पर ध्यान देना चाहिये । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने जो संशोधन दिया है, वह स्वीकार किया जाये और शिपिंग के लिये जो शिपिंग बोर्ड की रिकमेंडेशन्ज हैं, उनको स्वीकार किया जाये । अगर सरकार ने शिपिंग बोर्ड और एडहाक कमेटी की रिकमेंडेशज को नहीं मानना है, तो उसने उन का निर्माण क्यों किया ? इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हमारी शिपिंग में पांच लाख टन की वृद्धि होनी चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस हाउस को मेरा संशोधन स्वीकार करना चाहिये और कम से कम शिपिंग बोर्ड की इस रिकमेंडेशन को स्वीकार करना चाहिये कि हमारा टारगेट १४ लाख टन होना चाहिये ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the draft outline of the Plan, and I wish to say at the very outset that the country has a stake in the Plan which is much greater than the Government's, and if the Minister would believe me I would also say that as far as we are concerned we care for the Plan a lot more than our detractors can ever imagine. Except at our peril there can be no scaling down of the rate of development which has been modestly envisaged in the Plan. I am sure that if we really pull together on the basis of rationally evolved policies and if we have the spirit of what Shri Asoka Mehta called, "determination and dedication" then, surely, we can increase the size of this Plan which has been sought to be whittled down by some of my hon. friends in this House.

Sir, actually, when it is remembered that there has been a 20 per cent rise in prices the size of the Third Plan compared to the Second Plan is not very much to write home about. As a matter of fact, in the First and the Second Plans there has happened altogether an increase in the national income at constant prices of about 42 per cent, the *per capita* income has increased by about 20 per cent and consumption *per capita* has increased by about 16 per cent. This annual increase of 2 per cent *per capita* income and about 1·6 per cent *per capita* actual consumption is really no great achievement so that we can be too happy with the laurels that we

have won already. And, actually we have to remember that these average figures of increase which has taken place in the last two Plans are only average and the beneficiaries of the period which has just passed have been mainly, according to an economist like Dr. B. R. Shenoy, "traders, businessmen and industrialists, the middle and upper sections of society, their benefits being at the expense of the fixed-income groups—the workers and the poor sections of the community."

Therefore, the progress which has happened so far is not really something on which we can plume ourselves and that is why it is extremely important that we take special note of "the anti-socialistic shift of income"—this is a phrase used by Dr. Shenoy who is by no means a very particularly go-ahead economist. But this anti-socialistic shift of income is likely to continue.

Yesterday, we were glad to notice that the Prime Minister promised a probe into this matter but I do hope that something comes out of that probe and the promise does not remain in mid-air as so many governmental assurances have done so far.

I am sorry, I do not see the stalwarts of the Swatantra Party in this House at this present moment. Sometimes I have a feeling that Shri Masani's friends are still so powerful and so influential in the economy of our country and the socialism of the Plan is so diluted that I sometimes wonder that the performance put up by the Swatantra people, who are tilting at the windmills of Congress socialism, is a put-up show. That is a suspicion that I sometimes get when I find that the Government is not at all serious about its socialistic pretensions. I was quite interested to notice how in *Yojana*, a Government publication, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao has written very pointedly about the absence even for one single instance of the world "socialism" from the draft outline of the Plan. Dr. Rao seems to have made a special note of this very significant omission of the world "socialism". He says. Of course, the objectives of the Plan are good enough but, may be, there has happened a sort of an ideological shift that we are "going into battle without a battle-cry."

And he concluded his article, where he rather regretfully pointed out the absence of the word "socialism" from the draft outline of the Plan, by saying:

> "We must add to the *per capita* income figure the figure of a national minimum wage." Unless that also happens at the same time it would be very difficult to make the people understand that this is a Plan which they can really and truly take to their hearts."

In any case, I am prepared to concede that if the substance of socialism is sought to be achieved by the Plan it is surely something to be happy about and in so far as, specially, in the direction of industrial development, the development of basic industry, the draft outline gives some indication of progress we are happy to welcome it. But I aver that acceptance of the socialist implications and pre-suppositions of the Plan have to be very much more unequivocal on the part of Government and when that is done we shall be able to mobilise to the maximum degree the enthusiasm of the people whose lack has been noticed by my hon. friend, Shrimati Renuka Ray who spoke a little while ago. And, in that case we shall discover that the Swantantra Party which repudiates the Plan and all its basic assumptions will have no room in the caravan which will go ahead inspite of the barking that can take place from the quarters inhabited by the vested interests in this country.

Yesterday, the Prime Minister in his speech referred to the fact that sometimes the pitch of the Plan is sought to be queered by some people

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drawing the attention of the country to local problems, local troubles and local quarrels. We all regret that so many times in the country the objective situation happens to be such that these local troubles and local tensions get into the forefront, and they surely do a certain amount of damage to the potential of our country and the actual development of our country. But the fact is that there is tension and tension has got to be met. The fact is, for example, that it needed a Central Government Employees' Strike really and truly to high-light the question of a price policy for the Government of India. It is most unfortunate, but it is a fact that inspite of all the talk—the Prime Minister also said something about price policy yesterday—it does not appear as if Government has anything like a policy in regard to this matter. The draft outline almost dismisses this matter of rise in prices and tries to teach us some economic lessons by saying that perhaps it is a good thing and in a developing economy there has to be a rise in prices. We all read amout that in text-books when we were students, but it is better that the draft outline says something more to make people understand how the calamitious sky-rocketting rise in prices have got to be checked and what the Government is going to do about it. On the contrary, what we find is a very delectable spectacle of the National Development Council piously arguing for State Trading and the Food and Agriculture Minister, Shri Patil, actively working against it which shows that as far as the price policy is concerned, Government has no mind at all; it has not applied its mind to the question at all. It is merely taking shelter behind a lot of mumbo-jumbo, a lot of sentimental effusion, from time to time, calling upon the people to mobilise for the sake of the Plan, but in actual fact, in regard to the price policy, no thought has ben given, and that is why my hon. friend Shrimati Renuka Ray pointed out that something very tangible has got to be done before this draft outline is sent to the country in the shape of no longer a draft but of a finished article.

I say that if people are hungry and unemployed, and if they find no link betwen themselves and their Government, then naturally from time to time situations arise when they cannot embark actively on the great adventure that a national Plan should be. But the tension is there; and the tension has got to be taken note of and fought and the Government can surely try to do it. I do not see the *bonafides* of the Government in this regard. Let Government come forward really and truely to mobilise the enthusiasm of the country and they can do so only on the basis of certain things which are tangible which can be understood, by the people. If we just try to recall the slight improvement in the standard of our national income and that sort of thing, if we compliment ourselves and flatter ourselves on the achievements, then we shall be making a very bad mistake.

It has already been pointed out how the Plan might founder. We all wish the Plan to succeed in spite of its limitations, but the Plan might founder on the rocks of agricultural production which is one of our weakest aspects of work, and the resources for the implementation of the Plan. These two are the problems. In regard to agricultural production, yesterday a great deal has been said particularly by my hon. friend Shri A. K. Gopalan, but it has to be remembered that this matter of agricultural production has been neglected much too long and all kinds of confusing statements have been made which at least I cannot straighten out. I cannot for the life of me understand, for example, why there does not happen to be any concrete liaison between the working of the food and Agriculture Ministry and the Ministry of Community Development. We read in the papers about nearly half the country having already been covered by the

Community Development Projects and the national extension blocks. But neither in regard to the increase in the production of food nor in regard to the increase in the number of schools and the provision for the education of our children have the assets of the Community Development Ministry properly been brought into the picture.

We are all happy about whatever is some times paraded to have been done. We are all happy about the Panchayat Raj concept which has come into the picture and the self-respect of our people which has been roused. There is no doubt about it. But we want some tangible realisation of the fact of the self-respect being tacked on, so to speak, to the ideals of the Plan. That is not being done.

We notice also a kind of continuing and happy dependence upon foreign imports for the sake of satisfying the hunger of our people. Only the other day, we read that the United Nations reported that out of 40 countries which had supplied statistics, India was the worst fed of all and her condition was even worse than it was in 1937-38. That was what the United Nations reported. We know this: our hunger is such that it cannot be satisfied unless we bring food from outside, but there must be an end to this kind of thing. I cannot understand the gloating which takes place over the food which is coming from America. I am glad it is coming, because for the time being we are in trouble. But I cannot understand the gloating over it and I do want to say that this question of PL 480 has got to be tackled very seriously. Let us not think that merely because it is PL 480 transaction, everything is lovely in the garden. It is not: it is not so in the least. As a result of this PL 480 transaction, tens of crores of rupees accrue every year to the United States Government as their portion of the PL 480 counterpart funds which is reserved for use by the United States for its own purposes in this country. It is dangerous: the infiltration by a country which has unashamedly declared its intention of dominating the whole world in a variety of ways. The infiltration by that country not only physically but also into our economy, into our universities, into our administration, which is taking place because of the PL 480 mechanism is something against which we have to be very careful.

I wish, in view of the lack of time, to turn to the question of resources. I am particularly disconcerted by the fact that a gap in our resources, to be met by external assistance, in the Plan is to the extent of something like Rs. 3,200 crores. This kind of dependence upon foreign assistance for the sake of our Plan is something which we should avoid if we possibly can, and there, I say that not much thought has properly been given to this matter; except for the aid which we get from socialist countries, the interest in regard to this foreign assistence is very high and the return on equity investment on foreign capital which is now being welcomed by and all and sundry in the Government is higher still. The other day, when there was a very innocuous resolution asking for the proper implementation of the industrial policy of 1956, Shri Manubhai Shah went out of his way, to my way of thinking, when he said that he was welcoming private capitalists in this country and abroad to come and do whatever they can do for the economy of this country. This sort of welcome, open, loud-voiced welcome is given to foreign capital. But we never know that the return on equity investment is higher than the interest 4 to 7 per cent, which is charged by the capitalist agencies in the international sphere which are supposedly assisting us in regard to this Plan. There are differences as far as Socialist aid is concerned and it is good to remember that it is largely on the basis of aid, friendly fraternal aid, from the Socialist countries that we are now being able to tackle the question of machine-building industry, and that kind of heavy industry which alone is the foundation of a sound, independent economy

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whose importance has been stressed by the Prime Minister every time he opens his mouth in regard to this subject. That kind of heavy industry has been really assisted by the aid which we have got from the Socialist countries, while the assistance which we get from other sources, except for minute instances here and there, does not really touch the basic aspect of the matter.

I do not have much time to refer to it but I was very glad to notice that a member of the Planning Commission, a former Member of this House, Shri T. N. Singh, has written in this *Yojana*, to which I made a reference a little while ago, asking for a new Swadeshism in this country. I am sure what he meant was that the dependence, the loudly advertised and happy dependence on foreign assistance to the extent of nearly Rs. 3,200 crores in the course of the Plan, this happy dependence, must be put an end to, and there must be a new Swadeshism, and that we should try as much as possible to get out of all the possible clutches of those people whose background we know very well.

The menace of India Limited at one time used to be placarded all over the press, our patriotic press, but now we are inviting and welcoming foreign equity capital even for purposes of private investment and we are allowing the private sector of this country to get hold of foreign exchange by hook and by crook, to impinge, so to speak, on the total availability of our foreign exchange and to turn off production for purposes which bring profit to them in a maximum fashion and divert the strem of productivity which is the objective of the Plan. We are assisting the private sector in alliance with the foreign capitalists to get loans, to secure foreign exchange, and by all kinds of devious means to find out better avenues for improvement of their interests. Swadeshism is very necessary and we should try to stand on our feet as much as is possible.

In trying to stand on our feet, nturally the question would be asked, "Where do you get our resources?" I know it is a difficult question. I know that nobody here can answer it off-hand.

13.19 hrs.

[Shri Heda *in the Chair*]

I know it is very necessary to have a long discussion on the basis of documented information. There are certain things which come to our mind very spontaneously almost, I should say. I do not know why Government should not go shead after having nationalalised life insurance. I do not see why there is any reason, any the slightest reason, for not nationalising general insurance. Only the other day, two companies, Ruby and some other company, were shown, in answer to a question in this House, to have behaved in a most shabby fashion, most disgraceful fashion. General insurance can be nationalised here and now. But the question of the Palai Central Bank and the Lakshmi Bank and so many other things come up from time to time, and we know very well that banks, especially those banks which have something to do with our foreign trade, can easily—all of them—be taken over by Government as soon as ever that is possible. We have got our mines. Perhaps steps can be taken here and now to take over these mines as soon as ever that is possible.

I know that the private sector has always been saying that the public sector has not been showing up very well and it is behaving rather inefficiently. I know that we occasionally have criticised the working of the public sector. But after all, the public sector has the redeeming virtue of being always open to the criticism of the country, criticism by Parliament, investigations by committees of Parliament and that sort of mechanism, while the private sector has a merrily independent existence altogether. Whatever we say, Chittaranjan, about which in regard to its trade union policy I once had a good deal

of conflict so to speak with Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri when he was Railway Minister, has behaved a hundred times better than TELCO.

There is no comparison between the private sector industry and the public sector industry, specially when you keep in mind the interests of the country at large. Therefore, we can expand the public sector a great deal and we can get a lot of money also for the sake of implementing the Plan.

We find there is this question of income-tax arrears—quite apart from the evasion which takes place, which may be about Rs. 100 crores or more —which is terrible. I do not understand why when we are discussing the Plan and the resources for it, we do not get answers from Government in regard to such questions as this. Income-tax arrears were declared to have been Rs. 287·32 crores and then a few months later, a new expression 'effective arrears' was introduced by the Finance Minister and the figure came down to Rs. 174·73 crores. Ineffective arrears take up more than Rs. 100 crores.

If we go into all these matters, surely, without laying further burdens on our people, which has been hinted at by the draft outline, we can do a great deal.

I shall mention only one other matter and that is, the Prime Minister naturally and rightly emphasised the question of education. But I was told in the education panel of the Planning Commission—Dr. Khosla told us there —that the target of compulsory and universal free education for the age-group 6 to 11, which was to have been completed by 1966, will not be reached. This matter was also mentioned by Shrimati Renuka Ray. Therefore, I feel if education is neglected in this manner, surely we are not proceeding in regard to planning in the proper fashion.

In conclusion, I would like to say, in 1956, when the second Plan was being discussed, we had a great deal of opportunity for Members of Parliament to find out facts and to give their ideas. I remember having asked the Prime Minister many times in this House as to whether comparable opportunities would be given to Members of Parliament before the third Five Year Plan is prepared. Before the draft outline of the third Plan has been prepared, an all-party committee of Parliament has functioned in some kind of a mysterious way. But as far as I know, it was a fake. As far as all-party participation is concerned, it has been a complete zero.

I wish to appeal to the Speaker of this House at least, if the Prime Minister will not listen to us, that he might ask for all the documents in regard to the draft outline to be placed before Members of Parliament. He might ask that as in 1956, committees of the whole House might sit from day to day with officers and the Ministers and they can talk informally, but very effectively participating in the work of fashioning the Plan. I do hope that this suggestion which I am making in all seriousness and not in a spirit of captiousness will be considered. I want that there should be co-operation from all sides in order that the Plan may be strengthened, in order that its negative features might as far as possible be eliminated. I want that co-operation to take place, but in the meantime, I am very sorry that the socialistic character of the Plan, which was expected by the country, has been diluted and watered down. I am very sorry that the private sector, in spite of certain hard words which the Prime Minister uses about Shri Masani and his friends, in spite of all that, is getting all the concrete advantage which it can possibly hope for, in the context of a country which is trying to rebuild its future in a way which is very different from that which is in the ken of the Swatantra Party.

श्री झुनझुनवाला (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, बहुत से लोग केवल समालोचना के लिये समालोचना करते हैं । उनके

[श्री झुनझुनवाला]

तो हमें कुछ कहना नहीं है । परन्तु यदि वास्तविकता को देखा जाये, तो हम लोगों ने इन दो प्लान्ज में काफी तरक्की की है और आशा है कि तीसरे प्लान में भी हम लोग तरक्की करेंगे । तीसरे प्लान के आरम्भ में ही बहुत सी दिक्कतें बताई गई हैं । तीसरे प्लान की जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें इस सम्बन्ध में पेश आने वाली दिक्कतें बताई गई हैं । कहा गया है :—

"Over the past decade, through the Five Year Plans, India has endeavoured to harness natural resources and the energies of the people to the tasks of national development. From the beginning, it has been stressed that the objective of planned development is not only to increase production and attain higher levels of living, but also to secure a social and economic order based on the values of freedom and democracy in which "justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life".

ये सब दिक्कतें होते हुए भी हम लोगों ने काफी तरक्की की है । अब हम लोगों को देखना यह है कि जो दिक्कतें हमारे सामने सैकंड फ़ाइव ईयर प्लान में आईं, वे सब आगे न आयें । इस का क्या उपाय किया जाये, यह हमारी मिनिस्ट्री और सरकार को बहुत गम्भीरता से सोचना है । जैसा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने भी कल बताया, हम देख रहे हैं कि उधर तो हम अपने देश के नव-निर्माण की तैयारी कर रहे हैं कि जिस से हमारे भारतवर्ष की दिनों दिन उन्नति हो और भारतवर्ष एक राष्ट्र के रूप में सगठित हो जाये, उस का इन्टैगरेशन हो और उधर कुछ लोगों में ऐसी भावनायें उत्पन्न हो गई हैं, जिन का लक्ष्य इन्टैगरेशन करना नहीं है, बल्कि डिस-इन्टैगरेशन करना है । ये सब जो आफतें आ जाती हैं, वे हमारे कंस्ट्रक्टिव काम में, प्लानिंग के काम में, अपने देश की तरक्की में बहुत बाधा डालती हैं । मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस विषय पर अच्छी तरह से ध्यान दे कि इन सब दिक्कतों को किस तरह से सुलझाया जाये । हमारे सामने बाहर और भीतर की दिक्कतें दिनों दिन बढ़ रही हैं । उन का मुकाबला करने के लिए हम सब को मिल कर जो कंस्ट्रक्टिव काम की योजना बनानी है, जो एक प्लान बनाना है, उस में सब नहीं बैठ रहे हैं और न ही बैठ सकते हैं । अगर हम ने अपने प्लान को सफलीभूत करना है, तो यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हर जगह जो छोटी छोटी बातों में दिक्कतें पैदा हो जाती हैं, झगड़े खड़े हो जाते हैं, लोग आपस में लड़ पड़ते हैं, उन सब को शान्ति से, बैठ कर तय किया जाये । जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा है, हम लोगों ने हर एक फ़ील्ड में काफी तरक्की की है, परन्तु आज हम को यह देखना है कि कहां हम लोगों की कमियां हैं । आप देखिए कि हमारा उद्देश्य है सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ़ सोसायटी । प्रश्न यह है कि क्या इस ओर हम लोगों की तरक्की हुई है या नहीं यहां अभी हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट भाई कह रहे थे कि प्राईवेट सैक्टर बढ़ रहा है और पब्लिक सैक्टर में हम लोग कोई काम नहीं कर रहे हैं । यह एक-दम से गलत बात है । पब्लिक सैक्टर में भी हमारा काफ़ी काम हो रहा है । परन्तु प्राईवेट सैक्टर के जिन भागों को काम मिलना चाहिए, जिन के द्वारा काम होना चाहिये, जिस से कि हमारा सोशलिस्टिक पैटन आफ़ सोसायटी का उद्देश्य पूर्ण हो, वह काम एकदम से नहीं हो रहा है, बहुत कम हो रहा है । उस में दिन-पर-दिन बढ़ोतरी नहीं, अपितु ह्रास हो रहा है ।

मेरा मतलब यह है कि बड़े बड़े जो इंडस्ट्रियल लोग हैं, बाहर के लोग हैं, जिन के साथ कोलैबोरेशन कर के हम लोग यहां काम करते हैं, वे वहां से रुपया ले कर यहां पर आ जाते हैं और बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज कायम कर देते हैं । यह बहुत कुछ हो रहा है । मैं कहता हूं कि यह चीज बुरी नहीं है, बहुत अच्छी है गौर होनी भी चाहिये । बिना उस के हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता । परन्तु यदि सरकार सब लोगों को, छोटे इंडस्ट्रियल लोगों को, छोटे काम करने वालों को, हर लैवल पर काम करने वालो को उत्साहित नहीं करेगी, अगर उन का प्रबन्ध नहीं करेगी, तो हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा । हमारे प्लानिंग कमीशन ने उन पर विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया है । जो कुछ उन को देना चाहिये, इस बार उस से कम ही उन्होंने दिया है और बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को पहले से बढ़ाया है । इस अवस्था में सोशलिस्टिक पैटन आफ़ सोसायटी के कोई मायने नहीं होते हैं । इस का तो अर्थ यही है कि धनी दिन-प्रति-दिन धनी होते जायें और गरीब दिन-प्रति-दिन गरीब होते जायें । आज यह वास्तविकता है कि लोगों को काम नहीं मिलता, नौकरी नहीं मिलती । सभी लोग इस बात को मन्जूर करते हैं कि लोगों को एम्पलायमेंट नहीं मिलती है । परन्तु अन-एम्पलायमेंट किस तरह से दूर हो, यह कोई नहीं सोचता । कुछ लोगों को फ़ैक्टरियों में भरती कर दिया । बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज में उन को नौकरी मिल गई । जो सरकारी स्कूल खुल गए हैं, उन में उन को नौकरी मिल गई । इस से हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा । हमको चाहिये कि हम देखें कि हर एक आदमी स्वयं ही और स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक अपने पैर पर खड़ा हो कर के कोई व्यापार करना शुरू कर दे और सरकार उस में उस की मदद करे । यह न हो कि उन के रास्ते में रोड़े अटकाये जायें ।

सरकार का एक यह भी उद्देश्य है कि जो छोटी इंडस्ट्री है, उसको मदद दी जाए और जहां पर बड़ी इंडस्ट्री के साथ साथ छोटी इंडस्ट्री चलती है वहां पर भी बड़ी इंडस्ट्री को छोटी इंडस्ट्री में इंटर-फीयरेंस न करने दिया जाए, वहां पर भी छोटी इंडस्ट्री की मदद की जाय । लेकिन हो इस के विपरीत रहा है । आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि हां पर छोटी इंडस्ट्री है, यदि उस को किसी चीज़ की दरकार है उसको किसी चीज़ की आवश्यकता है, उस को हानि उठानी पड़ रही है तो उस सूरत में भी सरकार की ओर से उसकी कोई मदद नहीं होती है, और सरकार यह नहीं देखती है कि वह किस तरह से आगे बढ़ सकती है । कोई बड़ा बिजिनेस हाउस अगर फिकलटी में पड़ जाता है तो उसकी हर तरह से मदद की जाती है उसको हर तरह से ऊपर उठाया जाता है, उसको हर तरह का प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है लेकिन जहां पर छोटी इंडस्ट्री मर रही होती है तो उसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और बड़ी इंडस्ट्री को इस तरह से प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है कि जो छोटी इंडस्ट्री है जो थोड़ा बहुत रुपया खर्च कर के शुरू की गई है, वह खत्म हो जाए । यदि आपकी यही नीति रही तो न तो लोगों को काम मिलेगा और न ही लोगों में इनिशियेटिव की भावना पैदा होगी और न ही लोग तरक्की कर सकेंगे ।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमनें छोटी इंडस्ट्री में देखा है कि किसी इंजी-नियरिंग की बात को , जिसको कि बड़ी इंडस्ट्री वाले नहीं निकाल सके हैं उस के लिए उन्होंने चाहा है कि बाहर से कोलेबोरेशन हो, बाहर से नोहाऊ आए, छोटी इंडस्ट्री वालों ने बैठ कर के इस चीज का हल निकाल लिया है और

[श्री झुनझुनवाला]

उस चीज को यहीं पर हल कर लिया है, जो यह छोटी इंडस्ट्री वालों ने सफलता हासिल की है, इस पर हमें गर्व होना चाहिये। यह मैं आपको अपने अनुभव से बता रहा हूं। इन लोगों को क्योंकि वे छोटे हैं, इस आधार पर आप सहायता न दें, तो यह अच्छा नहीं होगा। उनको मौका मिलना चाहिये और उनकी हर प्रकार से मदद की जानी चाहिये। इनकी मदद न करना और बुद्धि, अक्ल लगा कर के वे जो काम करते हैं और जो इनिशियेटिव वे दिखाते हैं, उस को एप्रिशियेट न करना, गलत होगा और इसका मतलब यह होगा कि उन के इनिशियेटिव को आप एक दम से खत्म कर रहे हैं। जो बड़े हाउसिस हैं बड़े लोग हैं, वे लोग आप से आप काम नहीं करते हैं, वे बाहर से लोग मंगवा कर, उनको एम्प्लाय कर के, इंजीनियरों इत्यादि को एम्पलाय कर के अपने काम को चलाते हैं लेकिन जो छोटी इंडस्ट्री वाले लोग हैं वे स्वयं अपना मगज लगा करके किसी चीज को सफल बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं और बहुत से क्षेत्रों में कामयाब भी होते जाते हैं। परन्तु उनकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता और उनको प्रोत्साहित करने के बजाय अनुत्साहित किया जाता है।

अब मैं एग्रिकलचर के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे प्लान में इसको मुख्यता मिलनी चाहिये। इस को सभी महसूस करते हैं और कहते हैं। लेकिन इसकी ओर उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है जितना कि दिया जाना चाहिय। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि साइंस और टैक्नालाजी का लाभ एग्रिकलचर में भी उठाया जाना चाहिये और उस को वहां पर भी स्थान दिया जाना चाहिये। इस से कोई भी इन्कार नहीं करता है कि जहां पर साइंस और टैक्नालाजी की हम को आवश्यकता है वहां पर उस को काम में न लायें और जहां पर प्राडक्शन बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता हो, वहां पर इसकी सहायता से अगर प्राडक्शन को बढ़ाया जा सकता हो तो ऐसा करके प्राडक्शन को न बढ़ायें। लेकिन जिस चीज से अधिक हमको लाभ हो सकता हो, अधिक हम को फायदा पहुंच सकता हो, अधिक हम को प्रौडक्शन मिल सकता हो, अधिक हमारे लोग काम में लग सकते हों, उस को न करके केवल साइंस और टैक्नालाजी के पीछे भागना ठीक नहीं है, उस सूरत में यह साइंस नहीं रह जाती है, टैक्नालाजी नहीं रह जाती है। जो चीज पुरानी है उस को केवल इसी आधार पर छोड़ देना कि वह पुरानी है ठीक नहीं होगा। इस से तरक्की एग्रिकलचर में नहीं आप कर सकते हैं। मैं ने सुना है, पता नहीं कहां तक सत्य है, कि एनिमल हस्बैंडरी के लिए मिनिस्टरी की तरफ से दो सौ करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई थी लेकिन दो सौ करोड़ न देकर केवल साठ करोड़ ही इस काम के लिये दिया गया है। यदि इसी तरह का रवैया अपनाया गया तो जो प्राडक्शन हम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं एग्रिकलचरल फील्ड में, वह कैसे बढ़ सकता है। इस तरह जो हमारा लक्ष्य है, उसको हम प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे, हमें सफलता नहीं मिल सकती है। इस वास्ते इसकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि कोओप्रेटिव फार्मिंग के जरिये से लार्ज स्केल प्राडक्शन होना चाहिये। यह ठीक बात है और सिद्धांत रूप में बहुत सुन्दर वस्तु है। इसका विरोध कोई नहीं करता है। मैं समझता हूं कोई भी इस हाउस में यह नहीं कह सकता है कि वह इस चीज के विरुद्ध है .....

श्री वाजपेयी : है।

श्री झुनझुनवाला : यदि कोई है, तो वह देश की तरक्की नहीं चाहता है । परन्तु इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि यह चीज तभी ठीक रह सकती है, यदि यह वालंटरी हो और ऊपर से न लादी जाये । अगर इसको ऊपर से लादा गया तो सिवाय नुक्सान के कुछ भी हाथ नहीं लगेगा । कहने को तो कहा जाता है कि कोई चीज किसी पर लादी नहीं जा रही है, हर एक चीज वालंटरी है लेकिन देखने में आया है कि हर एक गांव में और हर एक दूसरी जगह पर इसको ऊपर से लादा जाता है । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इसकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाये ।

जहां तक लैंड रिफार्म्स का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूं कि इसको ले कर आपने सभी लोगों को अनिश्चितता में डाल रखा है जोकि ठीक बात नहीं है । लैंड के मामले में सब से बेसिक चीज यह है कि जिन के पास छोटे छोटे टुकड़े हैं और पांच दस जगहों में बिखरे हुए हैं, उनको एक जगह में कर दिया जाये । यदि ऐसा किया गया तो एक एक और दो दो एकड़ के टुकड़े इतनी पैदावार कर सकेंगे कि आपके कोओप्रेटिव्स भी नहीं कर सकेंगे । इनसे कोओप्रेटिव्स से भी अधिक लाभ मिल सकता है ।

हमारे भाई श्री राम सुभग सिंह जी ने कल कहा था कि देश की तरक्की तो हम लोग कर रहे हैं और दूसरी चीजें भी कर रहे हैं लेकिन हम जैसे मनुष्य तैयार करते हैं, उसकी तरफ हम लोगों का ध्यान नहीं जाता है । आज हमारे विश्वविद्यालय, हमारे कालेज, हमारे स्कूल किस तरह से चल रहे हैं, किस प्रकार के वहां से बालक तैयार हो कर बाहर निकल रहे हैं, उसकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । जो बालक वहां से निकलेंगे वही भारत के भविष्य को बनाने वाले होंगे । जो हमारे विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जो हमारे कालेज हैं वे राजनीतिक लोगों के शिकार हो गये हैं, जो अनहैल्दी चीज है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि विद्यार्थियों को राजनीतिक विद्या नहीं सीखनी चाहिये, उनको जरूर सीखनी चाहिये और उसमें उनको निपुण भी होना चाहिये । किन्तु अपने को ऊपर लाने के लिये, अपने को आगे लाने के लिये जो लोग इस अनहैल्दी पालिटिक्स में पड़ते हैं और विद्यार्थियों में जा कर प्रापेगंडा करते हैं, वे विद्यार्थियों के जीवन को एक दम से खराब करते हैं और इससे राष्ट्र को हानि होती है । इसके बारे में मैं नहीं जानता कि हमारी सरकार क्या कर रही है । पिछले दिनों हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब कह रहे थे कि इंगलैंड में ऐसा चलन है कि पार्लियामेंट में जहां तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, कोई भी किसी किस्म का सवाल नहीं करता है । इस तरह की कोई ट्रेडिशन क्यों नहीं हम यहां पर भी कायम करते हैं . . .

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : ऐसा नहीं करेंगे ।

श्री झुनझुनवाला : ऐसा आप नहीं करेंगे तो देश को रसातल में डाल देंगे । मैं जानता हूं कि कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो नहीं करेंगे और न करने देंगे लेकिन वैसा कर के वे देश को गर्त में गिरा देंगे ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि उनको राजनीति की शिक्षा दी जाये और उसमें उनको निपुण भी बनाया जाये ताकि जो पालिटिशंस आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं और उनको भड़काना चाहते हैं, वे ऐसा न कर सकें, उनसे नाजायज फायदा न उठा सकें । मैं चाहता हूं कि इसकी ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाये ।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कल कहा था कि प्लान बहुत अच्छा है और सब चीजें ठीक हैं परन्तु इसका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन नहीं हो सकता है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यदि इम्प्लेमेंटेशन नहीं होता तो उससे लाभ क्या हुआ और आगे चल कर किस लाभ की आप आशा करते हैं । हमारे प्लानिंग के एक मंत्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं और मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप लोगों ने इसको इम्प्लेमेंट करने के वास्ते कोई प्लान बनाया है । आप कह हैं

[श्री झुनझुनवाला]

कि इतना रुपया इसमें खर्च होगा, इतना इसमें खर्च होगा । यह सब ठीक है । आप रुपया खर्च करते जायें, परन्तु यह बतायें कि उसके लिये आपने कोई क्या प्लान किया है, यदि किया है तो, क्या प्लान किया है ? यदि इस चीज को आप प्लैन नहीं करते हैं तो आप का सब रुपया गारत हो जायेगा । जैसा प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा, कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स बहुत सुन्दर चीज हैं, यह सब ठीक हैं, इस का आइडियल बहुत अच्छा है, कौन नहीं चाहेगा कि देहात के घर पैलेशल बिल्डिंग बन जायें। इस बार मैं ने हर एक कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट को अपनी एरिया में जा कर देखा । वहां खूब अच्छे अच्छे मकान बन गये हैं अफसरों के रहने के लिय । लेकिन उन के अफसरों से जा कर पूछिये कि देहात में क्या हुआ । उन का पहला काम यह होता है कि अपने एरिया की जांच कर लें कि क्या क्या उस में आवश्यकता है । मैं ने उन से पूछा कि आप जरा हमें यह बतलाइये कि आप के यहां इरिगेशन की कहां कहां पर कमी है । उसका पता मुझे बिल्कुल नहीं चला । मैं नहीं समझता कि वहां सिवा अफसरों के लिये मकानों के और कुछ हुआ हो । गांवों के भीतर जा कर मैं देखता हूं तो कुछ नहीं पाता हूं । तो अगर आप इम्प्लिमेंटेशन नहीं करते हैं तो प्लैन क्यों बनाते हैं ? क्या आप इसके लिये भी प्लैन करते हैं कि प्लैन का इम्प्लिमेंटेशन कैसे होगा । आप जरा मेहरबानी कर के यह बतलाइये कि अभी तक जो कुछ हुआ है, उस पर हम ने जो कुछ खर्च किया है, उस का बैलेन्स शीट क्या है ? हम केवल खर्च भर करते जाते हैं या यह भी हमें पता है कि जितना हम खर्च कर रहे हैं, हम जितना कर्जा बाहर से ले रहे हैं, उस का डिविडेंड भी हम कुछ पाते हैं ?

श्री वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, तीसरी योजना हमारे आर्थिक निर्माण के पथ पर हमारा तीसरा कदम होगा। वह आवश्यक है कि यह तीसरा कदम रखते समय हम इस बात का विचार करें कि पहले और दूसरे कदम में हमने कितनी सफलता प्राप्त की है । कौन सी कठिनाइयां हमारे मार्ग में खड़ी थीं और उनका निराकरण करने के लिये तीसरी योजना की रूपरेखा में किस प्रकार के परिवर्तन और परिवर्द्धन की आवश्यकता है ?

एक बात जो दोनों योजनाओं से हमारे सामने आती है वह यह है कि इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये जितनी मात्रा में हमें जनता में उत्साह पैदा करना चाहिये था, वह हम नहीं कर सके हैं । राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण, आर्थिक पुनर्निर्माण का कार्य केवल सरकारी मशीनरी के बूते पर नहीं हो सकता। केवल एक दल भी इस उत्तरदायित्व का निर्वाह नहीं कर सकता। इसके लिये सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र की सोई हुई शक्ति को एक सहयोगात्मक ढंग से चलाना होगा । इस दृष्टि से हमारी योजनायें कम पड़ती हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि शायद इसका कारण यह है कि हम आर्थिक नियोजन के पीछे कोई जीवन दर्शन खड़ा नहीं कर सके हैं । हमने भौतिक लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिये प्रयत्न किये हैं, हमने उत्पादन में वृद्धि भी की है, और मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूं कि पिछली दो योजनाओं में हमने कोई प्रगति नहीं की है । प्रगति की है । यह बात अलग है कि वह प्रगति संतोषजनक नहीं है । लेकिन क्या नियोजन केवल भौतिक लक्ष्यों का निर्धारण करना और उनकी पूर्ति के लिये प्रयत्न करना ही है या उसके पीछे हम एक जीवन की पद्धति खड़ी करना चाहते हैं जो लोकतंत्रात्मक ढंग से देश में आर्थिक समता और सामाजिक न्याय की स्थापना कर सके । भारत जैसा महान् देश लोकतंत्री पद्धति से आर्थिक प्रगति करना चाहता है । हम एक नया प्रयोग कर रहे हैं और एशिया और अफ्रीका के देशों के लिये, जो नये नये स्वाधीन हो रहे हैं, हम एक रास्ता दिखा रहे हैं कि केवल तानाशाही के मार्ग से नहीं लोकतंत्र के मार्ग से भी आर्थिक प्रगति हो सकती है । यह एक बड़ी जिम्मे-

दारी हमारे ऊपर है । लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि आर्थिक प्रगति के साथ हम कोई जीवन दर्शन नहीं रख सके जो लोगों को अनुप्राणित कर सके, जिसका सन्देश ले कर हमारे कार्यकर्ता गांवों में जायें और जनता के सामने एक ऐसा चित्र रख सकें जो धरती पर स्वर्ग का मूर्तिमान रूप लाने का चित्र हो, जो हमारी पुरानी संस्कृति के जो श्रेष्ठ मूल्य हैं उनके साथ जुड़ा हुआ हो ।

कल हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि केवल अर्थ ही सब कुछ नहीं है, आध्यात्मिकता भी है, नैतिकता भी है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमारे लिये यह सम्भव नहीं है कि हम एक ऐसे राष्ट्रीय नियोजन का स्वरूप प्रस्तुत करें जिसमें अर्थ और धर्म—धर्म संकुचित अर्थ में नहीं, साम्प्रदायिक अर्थ में नहीं, जीवन धारण करने वाले व्यापक तत्व के अर्थ में— दोनों का हम समन्वय कर सकें ? अभी यह समन्वय नहीं कर सके हैं और इसलिये हमारा नियोजन भौतिक नियोजन रह गया है, यह जनता की हृतंत्री के तारों को झंकृत नहीं कर सका है, और हम देश में और जो नियोजन में विश्वास करती हैं ऐसी पार्टियों में एक आगे बढ़ने की उद्याम लालसा उत्पन्न नहीं कर सके हैं । हमारे सामने एक बड़ी चुनौती है जिस चुनौती का हमें निराकरण करना है । कम्यूनिज्म जीवन का एक रास्ता है, क्या हम दूसरा रास्ता रख सकते हैं ? इस दृष्टि से हमारे नियोजन को हमारे आध्यात्मिक मूल्यों से सम्बद्ध करने की आवश्यकता है ।

अब कहा जाता है कि हमने समाजवाद का लक्ष्य रखा है । हमारे देश का चित्र ऐसा है कि समाजवाद में विश्वास करने वाले अनेक हैं, और समाजवाद की कोई एक परिभाषा नहीं है । जो अलग अलग समाजवादी हैं वे दूसरे को कहते हैं कि तुम नाम के समाजवादी हो, असली नहीं हो । यहां पर चार चार समाजवाद इसी सदन में विराजमान हैं और हमारे लिये यह तय करना मुश्किल है कि कौनसा समाजवाद असली है, कौनसा नकली है, कौन सा फसली है, किस का रूप किस तरह का है, और जो समाजवाद के सम्बन्ध में अलग अलग धारणायें हैं, अलग अलग कल्पनायें हैं, वे जनता के मन में एक भ्रम पैदा करती हैं । हमारे नियोजन को सफल बनाने के लिये विचारधारा की जो स्पष्टता और प्रखरता चाहिये वह नहीं है । गलतफहमियां पैदा होती हैं । फिर कहा जाता है कि समाजवाद का तो हमने एक नारा लगा दिया है, हम उसे लाना नहीं चाहते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि कम से कम जो समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं, वे उसकी एक परिभाषा निश्चित करें—मैं शायद उससे सहमत न हो सकूं, वह बात अलग है—मगर देश में विचारधारा की दृष्टि से स्पष्टता होनी चाहिये ।

कल हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सहकारी खेती का उल्लेख किया । अभी इस संसद् में भी और देश में भी सहकारी खेती का समर्थन करने वाली बहुत सी पार्टियां हैं, वस्तुतः विरोध करने वाले तो बहुत कम हैं, लेकिन जब वे पार्टियां कार्यक्षेत्र में जाती हैं तो यद्यपि वे संसद् में खड़े होकर सहकारी खेती का समर्थन करती हैं, लेकिन कार्यक्षेत्र में वे कहती हैं सहकारी खेती तो हो लेकिन इस सरकार के जमाने में सहकारी खेती होगी तो किसान बरबाद हो जायेगा । सहकारी खेती है तो अच्छी मगर यह सरकार नहीं कर सकती, हम कर सकते हैं । मैं नहीं समझता कि इस सहकारी खेती में यह उनके विश्वास का प्रतीक है । हिन्दुस्तान में विचारों में कोई एकरूपता और समवेत प्रयत्नों को लाने की आवश्यकता है । नियोजन में इस बात की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस नियोजन में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का कोई उल्लेख नहीं । मैं समझ सकता हूं कि हम आर्थिक पुनर्निर्माण की योजना बना रहे हैं और इसमें सीधे सीधे शस्त्रों के उत्पादन

[श्री वाजपेयी]

की कोई चर्चा नहीं हो सकती थी। मगर सवाल यह है कि अगर उत्तरी सीमा पर स्थिति बिगड़ गई, जो कि हमारे हाथ में नहीं है, और हमें नये संकटों का सामना करना पड़ा, या चीन के साथ हमारे समझौते की जो बातचीत चल रही है वह टूट गई, जैसी कि आशंका दिखती है, तो फिर चीन के अधिकार में जो भारतीय प्रदेश है, उसको वापस करने के लिये या चीन के नये आक्रमण को रोकने के लिये जो अधिक धन की आवश्यकता होगी, इस योजना के रिसोर्सेज तय करते समय क्या हमने इस बात का विचार करके रक्खा है ? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं होगा कि यदि उत्तरी सीमा पर नया संकट खड़ा होगया तो हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना खटाई में पड़ जाये ? आर्थिक पुनर्निर्माण आवश्यक है, मगर देश की सुरक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये और आर्थिक प्रगति के लक्ष्य निर्धारित करते समय भी हमें इस संकट को ध्यान में रखने की आवश्यकता है कि कहीं अगर उत्तरी सीमा पर स्थिति बिगड़े तो उसका मुकाबला करने के लिये हमारे पास आर्थिक साधन पूरे होने चाहियें।

तीसरी बात। हम राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ा रहे हैं और उत्पादन में वृद्धि कर रहे हैं। और यह आवश्यक भी है क्योंकि जब तक उत्पादन अधिक नहीं होगा तब तक वितरण कैसे होगा। वितरण के औचित्य का प्रश्न तो बाद में आता है। लेकिन उत्पादन के दो तरीके हो सकते हैं। और हम विचार करें कि हमें कौनसा तरीका अपनाना चाहिये।

उत्पादन का एक तरीका यह है कि हम बड़ी बड़ी मशीनों से काम लें, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में भी और कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी। इस प्रकार हम उत्पादन तो बढ़ा लेंगे, मगर मेरा निवेदन है कि क्या यह पद्धति देश की परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल है। आज देश में ऐसा दृश्य दिखायी देता है कि वस्तुओं का उत्पादन तो बढ़ रहा है लेकिन उसी मात्रा में लोगों को काम नहीं मिल रहा है, उनको खरीदने की ताकत नहीं मिल रही है। मास प्रोडक्शन के बजाये हम प्रोडक्शन बाई मासेज की पद्धति नहीं अपना सके हैं जिससे बेरोजगारी कम नहीं हो रही है, और बेरोजगारी का अन्त होना चाहिये, इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं हैं।

हमें छोटे छोटे उद्योगों के लिये मशीनों का निर्माण करने की भी आवश्यकता है। मगर हमें यह भी सोचना चाहिये कि हमारे उद्योगों और कृषि का ढांचा कैसा होना चाहिये। जब हम सहकारी खेती का विरोध करते हैं तो उसमें एक बड़ा कारण यह भी है कि अगर खेत बड़े होंगे तो मशीनों से उत्पादन बढ़ाने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ेगी और अगर ऐसा होगा तो भूमि पर निर्भर रहने वाली हमारी बड़ी जनसंख्या कहां जायेगी।

जिस मात्रा में हमें छोटे उद्योगों का विकास करना चाहिये हम नहीं कर सके और इसीलिये देश में यह दशा दिखायी देती है कि उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, मगर उत्पादन करने वाले हाथ नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं, बेकारी बढ़ रही है। मैं जानता हूं कि यह एक दम दूर नहीं होगी, मगर हम नियोजन को इस दृष्टि से तो बनायें कि उसका लक्ष्य अधिक से अधिक व्यक्तियों को काम देना हो। और अगर इस लोकतंत्र के ढांचे में बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ती गयी, और भले ही हमने उत्पादन के लक्ष्य पूरे कर भी लिये, तो यह बढ़ती हुई बेकारों की संख्या हमारे आर्थिक नियोजन को तो खटाई में डालेगी ही, हमारे लोकतंत्र के लिये भी संकट बन जायेगी और इसलिये हमें उत्पादन के ऐसे तरीके अपनाने चाहियें, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में भी और कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी, जो अधिक से अधिक व्यक्तियों को काम दे सकें।

मैं कृषि के नये तरीकों के खिलाफ न हीं हूं। टैक्नालाजी का विकास इस प्रकार भी किया जा सकता है कि जो छोटे पैमाने पर ला ग

की जा सके, और देश की परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि हमको ऐसी टैक्नालाजी का विकास करना चाहिये जो बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को अधिक से अधिक काम दे सके ।

चौथी बात । हमारी योजना में खाद्य उत्पादन को प्राथमिकता दी गयी है । देनी चाहिये । औद्योगीकरण आवश्यक है । मगर मैं उन लोगों से सहमत नहीं हूं जो यह समझते हैं कि औद्योगीकरण के लिये किसानों को चूसा जाना जरूरी है । देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जिनकी दृष्टि में जब तक किसानों को चूसा नहीं जायेगा तब तक औद्योगीकरण के लिये आवश्यक भूमिका तैयार नहीं हो सकती ।

खाद्य उत्पादन की दृष्टि से देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाना आवश्यक है । लेकिन योजना में इसके लिये कोई ठोस प्रयत्नों का परिचय नहीं दिया गया है । इसके लिये क्या किया जायेगा ? पहले भी हमने अधिक लक्ष्य रखे थे, वह पूरे नहीं हो सके । क्यों नहीं हो सके ? क्या हम जैसा संगठन बनाना चाहिये नहीं बना सके । उसमें क्या खामियां थीं ? राज्यों में, कृषि मंत्रालयों में क्या सामंजस्य की कमी थी ? क्या इस बार वह दूर कर दी जायेंगी ?

मुझे डर है कि अमरीका से जो गेहूं आ रहा है, वह खाद्य उत्पादन के दामों को तो शायद नहीं बढ़ने देगा, मगर वह देश में यह भावना न पैदा कर दे कि अमरीका से तो गेहूं आ रहा है, ज्यादा उत्पादन की जरूरत नहीं है । इस बात की आशंका है कि देश में इस प्रकार की उपेक्षा और अवहेलना की भावना न पैदा हो जाये कि देने के लिये अमरीका है और लेने के लिये हमारे कृषि मंत्री और खाद्य मंत्री हैं और अब देश को अन्न उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिये संगठित प्रयत्न करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इस प्रकार की भावना पैदा हो गयी तो वह ठीक नहीं होगी । मगर इसके लिये खाद्य उत्पादन की एक ठोस योजना बनायी जानी चाहिये ।

इस संसद में एक बार प्रश्न किया गया था कि क्या सरकार के लिये संभव है कि वह हर एक किसान से जाकर पूछे कि तुम्हारा खाद्य उत्पादन क्यों नहीं बढ़ता । क्या कमी है, क्या पानी की कमी है या खाद की कमी है या कर्ज की कमी है । कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि दफा १०७ और ११७ में तुमको पुलिस परेशान करती है जिससे खाद्य उत्पादन पर उल्टा असर पड़ता है । तो हमारे खाद्य मंत्री ने कहा कि हमारे लिये यह संभव नहीं है कि हम हर एक किसान के पास जायें अगर हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते तो हमें देश में कुछ भागों को छांट कर उन भागों के किसानों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करके इस बात का पता लगाना चाहिये कि उनके खाद्य उत्पादन की वृद्धि के मार्ग में क्या बाधायें हैं ।

इस योजना में वैटरमेंट लेवी का जिक्र किया गया है । मैं मानता हूं कि जहां पर पानी पहुंचा है और किसानों ने उसका उपयोग किया है वहां खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ा है लेकिन कुछ ऐसे भी क्षेत्र हैं जहां अभी पानी नहीं पहुंचा है लेकिन वैटरमेंट लेवी वसूल हो रही है और इस का नजीता यह है कि राज्य सरकारें किसानों से लेवी वसूल नहीं कर पातीं और केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों से वसूल नहीं कर पाती और वैटरमेंट लेवी से जो प्राप्त होने वाला धन है उसके लक्ष्य की पूर्ति नहीं होती, वह कम पड़ता है । मगर हमने तीसरी योजना में अभी से वैटरमेंट लेवी की बात शुरू कर दी है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह तो तीन साल बाद लगेगी ।

श्री वाजपेयी : तीन साल बाद नहीं । कुछ प्रान्तों में अभी ही वैटरमेंट लेवी ली जा रही है और वहां पानी नहीं पहुंचा है । ऐसी स्थिति प्रान्तों में है जिसका निवारण होना चाहिए । तीन साल बाद

[श्री वाजपेयी]

पानी पहुंचने पर भी राज्य सरकार किसानों से वसूली नहीं कर पाती और किसानों से वसूल नहीं कर पाती तो केन्द्र को नहीं दे पाती । इस सम्बन्ध में भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

14 hrs.

जो हमारी तीसरी योजना के लिए रिसोर्सेज का निर्धारण किया गया है मैं समझता हूं उसमें पिछली योजना की तुलना में काफी सावधानी से काम लिया गया है और जहां तक डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का सवाल है, वह मैं समझता हूं सही दिशा में एक कदम है । अगर मर्यादा से अधिक हम घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था करेंगे तो फिर चीजों के अनाप शनाप दाम बढ़ने से नहीं रोके जा सकते, और अगर चीजों के दाम बढ़ेंगे तो अधिक वेतन और महंगाई भत्ते की मांग होगी, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप फिर घाटे की अर्थव्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी । तो इस प्रकार से हम एक विषम चक्र में फंस जायेंगे । इसलिए घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था मर्यादा के भीतर होनी चाहिए, इतनी कि हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था उसका भार सहन कर सके ।

लेकिन इसके साथ ही जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं के मूल्यों को स्थिर रखना बहुत आवश्यक है, और अगर तीसरी योजना के काल में हम एक स्थिर मुद्रा नीति का विकास न कर सके, अगर जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं के मूल्यों को निर्धारित करके उनको आगे बढ़ने से न रोक सके, तो हमारी यह विकास की योजना उस बढ़ती हुई मुद्रा की चट्टान से टकरा कर चूर चूर हो जाएगी, देश में असंतोष पैदा होगा, राजनीतिक स्वार्थ की लालसाएं जागेंगी और नियोजन के लिए जैसे वातावरण की आवश्यकता है वैसा वातावरण भी उत्पन्न नहीं होगा । इसलिए सरकार के लिए आवश्यक है कि जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं के मूल्यों को निर्धारित करने के सम्बन्ध में एक स्पष्ट नीति बनाए और उसका दृढ़ता के साथ पालन करे ।

जहां तक रिसोर्सेज का सवाल है, जो हमारे पब्लिक एंटरप्राइजेज हैं उनके द्वारा ४४० करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति की आशा की गयी है । जो हमारे पब्लिक एंटरप्राइजेज हैं उनमें हमें लाभ हो और वह लाभ हम दूसरे कामों में लगा सकें यह विचार ठीक है । लेकिन जो पब्लिक एंटरप्राइजेज हैं उनमें बनने वाले माल की कीमत निर्धारित करते समय एक सावधानी की आवश्यकता है कि उसमें एलीमेंट आफ टैक्सेशन नहीं होना चाहिए । एफीशेंसी बढ़ा कर और खर्चा कम करके हम उत्पादन बढ़ाएं और मुनाफा दिखाएं यह तो ठीक है, लेकिन अगर मुनाफा बढ़ाने के लिए प्राइवेट एंटरप्राज में बनने वाले माल की कीमत ऐसी रखें जिसमें ऐलीमेंट आफ टैक्सेशन हो, कि भाई हमको मुनाफा करना है इसलिए अधिक दाम देने पड़ेंगे, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा । मुनाफा हो यह ठीक है मगर इस तरह से नहीं कि उसका असर सारे बाजार भाव पर पड़े । तो इस बात की भी सावधानी रखने की आवश्यकता है ।

और अन्त में मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त कर दूंगा । यह हमारा आर्थिक नियोजन इस बात पर भी निर्भर करता है कि किस मात्रा में हम उसे कार्यान्वित कर सकते हैं और यह प्रश्न जुड़ा हुआ है शासन के ढांचे से । जनता समाजवादी ढांचे का निर्माण नहीं देखती । जनता यह देखती है कि जब वह गांव में पुलिस के सम्पर्क में आती है, या छोटी अदालतों के सम्पर्क में आती है, अथवा सरकारी अफसरों के सम्पर्क में आती है तब उसे

न्याय मिलता है, तब उसके साथ प्रामाणिकता का व्यवहार होता है । शासन के जिन अंगों के साथ जनता का सम्पर्क होता है उन अंगों को प्रामाणिक और भ्रष्टाचार से रहित न बनाया गया तो जनता में यह विश्वास जगाना मुश्किल होगा कि हम देश में जिस शासन की स्थापना का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं वह सभी के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा । शासन को एफीशेंट बनाना, और ऑनेस्ट बनाना, भ्रष्टाचार का निराकरण करना और स्थानीय क्षेत्र में जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करना, इस बात पर निर्भर है तीसरी योजना का सफल होना । इस बात पर निर्भर करता है तीसरी योजना का सफल होना और मैं समझता हूं कि तीसरी योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में सभी का सहयोग प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा । इस सदन में वाद विवाद के पश्चात जो भी परिवर्तन या परिवर्धन आवश्यक होंगे, उन को कार्यान्वित किया जायगा ।

Shri C. D. Pande: Nine or ten years ago when the idea of planning was mooted, and it was discussed in public and also in Parliament, there were many who had grave doubts about the possibility of success of such Plans. It will be recalled that at that time the Plan in the public sector was estimated to cost only Rs. 2,000 crores. Rs. 2,000 crores were supposed to be such a big amount that people thought that it was a fantastic Plan; and it required great courage at that time to think in terms of Rs. 2,000 crores in the very first instance. Five years were given for the achievement of the targets, and within five years, those targets were achieved.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): More than achieved.

Shri C. D. Pande: Yes, Nobody can doubt that the targets were achieved. The result was that we were encouraged to embark on a bigger Plan, costing in all, in both the private and the public sectors, about Rs. 6,600 crores. So, from Rs. 3,300 crores in both the sectors in the First Plan, we increased the outlay in the Second Plan to Rs. 6,600 crores. We are happy to see that within the last nine years, substantial results have been achieved. There is a tendency to decry that nothing has been done. Of course, people may have grievances on other scores; people may have grievances about administrative inefficiency, but to say that nothing has been realised or achieved is rather closing our eyes to the realities. Shri P. K. Deo had said that both the Plans had been failures. I think it is too much to say that both the Plans have been failures. The success of the Plans can be seen from the fact that, measured in terms of *per capita* income, there is a rise of about 22 per cent. People may ask what difference it has made in our economy. I would point out that our *per capita* income was very small; it was so small that even amongst the poorest countries in the world, we stood nowhere; we were at the bottom of the whole list of nations inthe world. The *per capita* income was Rs. 242 in 1951; today, it stands at Rs. 293. The Third Plan aims at raising it by 25 per cent during the next five years; this means that it will be nearly Rs. 366 in five years. By itself, Rs. 366 is not a great thing. Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, Egypt etc. have got almost double the amount of *per capita* income. But, in a country where the population is increasing at a tremendous speed, and which has stood so low in this regard in the list of nations, even to have achieved this much is a great thing.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why great? Very great.

Shri C. D. Pande: It is really very great. For, what is our capacity, after all? Our agriculture was mainly of the preventive type; it took us about

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eight years to raise our production from 51 million tons to 73 million tons. Our industrial production, as a result of the two Plans, has come up to a certain level; people in other parts of the world who have got experience of running industries, and who have built industries in the course of centuries have started saying that India is growing into an industrial Power, and her industries are having a sound base. Nobody can deny that those who were scoffers and who used to ridicule our aim and the size of the Plans are now anxious that the Plan of India should be made a success, and they are going to contribute money and help us as far as possible. Is that not enough testimony to say that our Plans are on a sound basis?

People may ask: After all, what is the achievement that you have made? The achievement is not visible in the countryside. Of course, that also is a question of doubt because there is some prosperity in the villages.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Prosperity?

Shri C. D. Pande: Yes. Have you not seen the village people also purchasing the things of life? Buildings are also being constructed in different parts of the country. There is decidedly an improvement. Of course, people may say that the improvement is not up to their satisfaction. But I am not very much concerned with this aspect. I am only concerned with the aspect of what has been aimed at and what has been achieved.

To my mind, the Third Plan is not an ambitious Plan. It is ambitious in the sense that our resources are very limited, but it is not ambitious in the sense that even after achieving the targets, we shall still be very low in the scale of life. Therefore, I would rather plead that the Plan should be a bigger Plan, but with the same amount of hardship.

I shall point out how with the resources at our disposal, we can implement a bigger Plan. Now, there are certain items on which we count, to build our resources for the Third Plan. In the Second Plan, we expected a net revenue from the railways to the extent of Rs. 150 crores. Even in the Third Plan, we are expecting the same amount. If after spending Rs. 1200 crores within the last 8 or 9 years the railway's revenue contribution does not increase to any considerable extent and remains stationary at Rs. 150 crores, and will remain so for the coming five years, I think the money has not been productively used. The claim of the railways is that they are operating only in those parts of the country where they are utilised for productive purposes or industrial purposes. If that is so, the railways with a Rs. 1,200 crore outlay, should increase their contribution to the general exchequer.

In the Second Plan, the public loan expectation was to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores. That was realised. In the Third Plan, we have put our target of public loans at Rs. 1050 crores. That means Government expect to realise that amount because they realised the target of Rs. 1000 crores between 1957 and 1961.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is only Rs. 850 crores.

Acharya Kripalani: Figures do not matter. They can be manipulated.

Shri C. D. Pande: My point is that we can expect Rs. 200 crores more from public loans because there is a tremendous rush for investment. Even when a small company is floated and capital is called for to the tune of Rs 2 crores, people are subscribing Rs. 11 crores and so on. It is a problem for the entrepreneurs to return the excess money because they cannot keep it. Then again, take the prize bonds scheme. We did not expect that people would invest Rs. 12 crores. But it has happened. So it is possible to realise a considerably bigger sum from public loans.

As regards small savings, I do not expect much, because after straining too much, we have realised Rs. 380 crores. We have put it up at Rs. 550 crores in, the Third Plan. I think it is a reasonable estimate from small savings.

My complaint is that the expectation from the public sector enterprises is too low. In the First Plan and the Second Plan, our productive enterprises have taken almost Rs. 4000 crores. In the beginning of the Third Plan, they will be fully in commission. Today you can say that the steel plants are still under construction and have not gone into full commission. But by 1961, there will be no such excuse available. If after investing Rs. 4,000 crores, we only expect Rs. 440 crores in five years, that is, Rs. 88 crores a year, I think the estimate of revenues from the productive items or enterprises is too low. Ordinarily, one would expect at least 10 per cent. profit on such enterprises. If our steel plants with a capital expenditure of Rs. 600 crores do not yield a net profit of Rs. 60 crores a year after going into full commission in 1961, I think there is something wrong. We have got a certain standard of judging the private sector and it should be our duty and endeavour to prove that they are concealing income and that they are not managing things well, and we in our sector can do better. I have no doubt that the public sector has got the capacity to do better. When I see the entire gamut of the public enterprises, there are two gleaming lights. One is the Hindustan Machine Tools factory at Bangalore and the other the Hindustan Anti-biotics at Pimpri near Poona. These two at least have given the assurance—I was a little sceptical about it for a long time—that it is possible to get 10—15 per cent. return on our productive enterprises. It is emphasised that our investment in the public sector should, as far as possible, be on productive enterprises.

Acharya Kripalani: With profit motive.

Shri C. D. Pande: No. It is profit in the public sector. It is public money and the entire community gains by the profit. The profit is distributed to the entire community. So I think it is justifiable. Dada having known so much of political economy will not doubt that.

I was referring to the productivity side of our enterprises. There is no doubt that the steel plants and fertiliser plants are productive investments. They create certain things which create further wealth. But if that productive unit does not yield a productive revenue as well, I think to that extent we have failed. Therefore, having spent almost Rs. 4000 crores on productive activities, productive enterprises, it is legitimate for the people to expect, at least a return of Rs. 400 crores a year. That will make Rs. 2,000 crores in five years. I can safely say that the provision of Rs. 440 crores in five years, that is, Rs. 88 crores a year, is too small. I think it may have been done purposely by the planners in the hope that they will be able to keep a big gap.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): They have stepped it up overnight from Rs. 280 crores to Rs. 440 crores.

Shri C. D. Pande: Is it not justifiable?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I do not say whether it is justifiable or not. I am only pointing out that it has been stepped up overnight.

Shri C. D. Pande: It is not very difficult to set up a steel plant. Anybody who is given Rs. 600 crores can have a steel plant. The real test of efficiency and capacity lies in this, that once you establish a steel plant, it should give due returns as far as interest or other charges are concerned. If that is not satisfied, there will be a charge levelled against the public sector that they are not managing things well.

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Therefore, my point is that we have put up the figures of resources at a very low pitch. They can be increased by at least Rs. 500 crores—Rs. 200 crores from public loans and at least Rs. 300 crores from the public enterprises. Thus, I think there is a possibility of increasing the size of the Plan.

Then there is the question of economy. In this House we have been impressing upon Government that they are committed to a policy of economy. But in actual practice, the Government have never practised economy. They have made a Plan of Rs. 10,200 crores. May I ask the planners and their representatives in Government this question—is it not possible to reduce that amount in at least certain items by 6 per cent? If a certain project costs Rs. 100 crores, is it not possible to complete it within Rs. 95 crores? If 5 per cent. is a reasonable expectation of saving in projects, is it not possible to have a saving of Rs. 500 crores within five years? I think this is a legitimate expectation of the people, that money should be spent carefully and the same results achieved with lesser expenditure, because others can do the same.

As far as other items of the Plan are concerned, I have serious doubts. The Plan should have been confined to the big things like power, irrigation, industries of all types, education, medical facilities, transport and communication. But in our catholicity to apportion things to everything possible under the sun, we have included in the Plan every activity in the national sphere from Bharat Natyam to the steel plants. We have given something to everything. I think that is a bad plan.

An Hon. Member: It is all round development.

Shri C. D. Pande: Yes. But there are better organisations, voluntary organisations, who can do those things. After all, such activities were done in this country for the last 50—60 years when the State never spent anything for those things. I am referring to such organisations as the Sadhu Samaj, the Bharat Sevak Samaj and others. What is the Bharat Sevak Samaj? Unless you give it money, it will not work. It is a Sevak Samaj, but it must have a jeep, a telephone and a peon to go about.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): No money is provided for that by Government.

Shri C. D. Pande: What is the cost of Rs. 7 crores a year due to?

Shri Radha Raman: To carry out your Plan.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): It is a waste.

An Hon. Member: It is actually Rs. 10 crores.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Rs. 10 crores on what?

Shri C. D. Pande: On the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Shri S. N. Mishra: Not at all.

Shri C. D. Pande: I am referring to the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Sadhu Samaj, the Social Welfare Board and so on. There are many such organisations.

There is a dramatic society; there is the Kala Kendra. These are things which are, of course, very necessary. They should be propagated. There should be culture in the widest sense. There should be the study of Sanskrit; there should be study of ancient culture and indology. Of course ,in the year to year Budgets you can provide something here and there. But to provide huge sums of money in the Plan does not seem to be a good sign of planning. Of course, any development is very desirable. It is a very

nice phrase; but our planning should concentrate on essential things, things of nation building.

There are several organisations which were doing work voluntarily formerly; but now they have begun to be paid. Anyhow, a jeep is a concomitant for an honorary worker. The telephone is absolutely necessary; a furnished house is absolutely necessary in Delhi so that our social workers may go about.

Now, I will refer to other things, the lack of any fundamental approach to the question of unemployment. Of course, there is a small paragraph of 3 sentences that this is a very important question and it requires solution: Of course, it is a big problem and, I think, no scheme would solve it overnight. But there is no concerted and deliberate action to reduce the size of the unemployment problem—at least of the educated classes. It is absolutely necessary. If you neglect that it will be a great peril to the country.

I attach greater importance to housing. All of us know how the people are harassed for housing. All manner of people rich and poor, complain of not getting houses, not only in Delhi but in every town or city. We are told that we have spent about Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 crores for housing in the Second Plan. I say this is a very minor effort because everywhere the scarcity continues and it will increase as urbanisation goes further and further because with the greater stress on industries people have a tendency to come to the towns as they find that the towns have got the facilities and amenities which the villages do not provide.

My suggestion is that there should be a planned effort to build small nice tidy towns of 30,000 to 40,000 people spread all over the country, with electricity, with finely built roads, a hospital, a nice college and a few schools and nursery schools where children can go. If you provide such things within, say, 15 or 20 miles distance, there will come a time when people will not care to go to bigger cities because bigger cities have got their own problems too. They prefer to go to cities because there are no such facilities in the rural areas. I would submit that proper emphasis should have been given to housing and the solution of the unemployment problem. The resources should be well accounted for and they should be properly estimated. Their estimate is too low.

As far as resources are concerned, the critics of the Plan say that there are no resources and that the size of the Plan is restricted to the size of the resources. As far as the monetary side of the resources is concerned, I say, even there, there is a possibility of going ahead in this country where we have resources in the real sense of the word—where there is ample land, where there is ample water power, where there is ample mineral wealth and where there is abundance of labour which is lying idle. These are the resources and not the resources of taxation—not the money that you have got Rs. 1200 crores or Rs. 1300 crores. I have learnt during my earlier days in my study of economics that land and labour are important and that, in fact, capital comes only as a by-product. Labour and land are the real resources and not the resources that you get by the amount of taxation that you receive.

Acharya Kripalani: What about brains?

Shri C. D. Pande: Therefore, resources in the proper sense should be tackled. There is ample scope for having a bigger plan in the present conditions. Of course, we have done fairly well with the First Plan and with the Second Plan. There is a very bright chance for the Third Plan. We have achieved which one would not have thought of even in the wildest of imaginations. Even the Prime Minister would not have been bold enough to think in such big terms, that there would be a time in this country within ten years of the First

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Plan when we would be thinking of a Rs. 10,000 crores plan. This Rs. 10,000 Plan is not a joke; it is a matter of reality today. And a time will come when we will have the Fourth Plan—estimating that the price would be held—to the extent of Rs. 25,000 crores.

Shri Sampath (Namakkal): Mr. Chairman, yesterday, when the Prime Minister dwelt at length about the Draft Third Five Year Plan, we were left with a sort of disappointment that he did not say anything about the proposals contained in the Draft. He almost exhausted the 70 precious minutes in dealing with the sort of approach and the hindrances to the proper approach to the Plan. But, in a way, it is heartening that he has awakened to the fact that unless the proper climate and atmosphere is created, the success of any Plan would be doubtful.

But, he did not go into it fully as we had expected of him. He was much worried about our failure to create the proper atmosphere by frittering away our energies over petty quarrels, over issues like language and a number of other problems. It is always very easy to call all these things, sitting here, as petty and small-minded. But, he should also have gone into the fact how far people here with power are responsible in creating that confusion.

Regarding the question of language and the intensity of feeling against the imposition of Hindi on the people of the South, there is a lot of confusion created in this House as well as in this part of the country. Although I belong to a party about which a lot of confusion is sought to be created, rather deliberately, I, as a Member of this House, feel duty bound to tell this House as well as Government how and what the people of the South feel about the various issues. It may not be important for the Ministers sitting here. But, there are certain questions which affect us mostly very badly—our pride, our life and everything we regard in our life as valuable.

I wish to point out the fact that even during British rule, the South was much neglected. But what do we find after 13 years of Independence? It still continues to be neglected. This, the people cannot bear in silence or with calmness. They will agitate; they have to agitate; and they have to put their demands in a forceful manner. When they put their demands in a forcible manner, in a manner which is audible to the people sitting higher up in Delhi, then, you cannot call it as parochial or provincial or small-mindedness. The small-mindedness which is reflected in the policies made by the people here has its echo in the various parts which are affected by those policies. That must be borne in mind. We cannot plead ignorance about everything and simply blame the people who raise their voice of protest against injustice meted out to them. In this context I wish humbly to submit that the South is in no way inferior in its contribution to the glory of the Indian sub-continent, if not superior to that of the North and it cannot be treated in this manner any longer. There is a feeling of neglect in the minds of the people of the South regarding the Plan and other vital issues also.

Sir, the South was very jubilant when Minister after Minister, both from the Centre and from the State, assured that the Third Plan would certainly provide for the development of the Tuticorin and Mangalore Ports into all weather ports. They are shocked to find that the Third Plan does not contain this scheme. This assurance has won for the Congress Party one election and two bye-elections in Tuticorin. Our Minister for Transport and Communications was specially flown to Tamil Nad during the hectic days of the bye-election campaign to assure the people of Tuticorin that they would get an all weather port.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): They will revive the promise at the next election.

Shri Sampath: As Mr. Mohammed Imam says they would revive the promise, but will not perhaps fulfil it, because every time they had given the promise, they had issued a mild threat that if they did not vote for the Congress they would not get it. This sort of cheap political tactics should not be confused with the Plan or the progress of the country.

In regard to the nuclear power plant we were led to believe both by experts and Ministers that the Tamil Nad would certainly have it. But now we find that the area which has already one reactor is going to have it also.

If we take the case of the Railways, a grave injustice has been done to us and is being continued to be done. More than in any other item, in the case of allocation of new railway lines it is evident that the Centre did not always proceed on the basis of established needs but was inclined to be swayed by local influences. In a very influencial English daily, *The Hindu* of the 30th March, the Special Correspondent from New Delhi wrote an article which created a very great sensation in those parts. He has explained in that article with facts and figures how the South is being neglected. Even new lines which were promised, which are badly needed and which have very good financial justification were not given to the South, while many lines in the northern parts and other regions which had no financial justification whatsoever were taken. He charged the Centre with an attitude of neglect for the South. An official of the Railway Ministry gave a rejoinder in the same paper on the 20th of April. But in that he did not refute any of the charges which had been made in the paper. But one fact was let out in the rejoinder. He said that new lines are built in regions where large scale industrial developments had been planned. But the fact remains that excepting the Quilon-Ernakulam link of Kerala during the First Plan, no new railway line has been taken up in the Second Plan in the region served by the Southern Railway and we find that there is no proposal in the Third Plan for even a single mile of railway line in the South. Not only are we deprived of any new lines, but the explanation offered for non-inclusion of new lines in the South given by the author of that article implies that even the industrial development of the area served by the Southern Railway of the four Southern States has not been of such order as to necessitate the construction of a new line during the three successive Plan periods. But the men who have the privilege of deciding the location of new big industrial enterprises, when we ask them why the South is being deprived of big industries simply say: "you do not have any transport facilities. "When we approach the Railway Ministry that we should have some transport facilities, give us some railway lines, they say: "you do not have any industrial development programme and you cannot have new lines. So we do not have railway lines because we do not have enough industrial development; we do not have any industrial development, because we are not given any new railway lines. This sort of attitude, I submit, is not becoming of the Ministry headed by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru. This is a very cheap market trick adopted to cheat a gullible customer. They say: you do not have railway lines because there is no industrial development scheme; there is no scheme for industrial development because there are no railway line facilities.

How long are we to put up with this sort of injustice? That is what we want to ask. Then, Sir, I would like to place before the House some figures which speak for this situation. Out of Rs. 156 crores and 16 lakhs spent on new lines and electrification during the Second Plan period, the share of the Southern Railway is only Rs. 92 lakhs. That is two-third

[Shri Mohammad Imam]

of one per cent of the total expenditure. And in the Third Plan we find that not even a single mile has been given. There are certain lines which are inter-State lines. Take, for example, the Chyamarajanagar-Satyamangalam line and the Salem-Bangalore line. That line is very highly important for the development of industry and the economic growth of Mysore State as well as Tamil Nad. That has been put in abeyance throughout the two Plans and even in the Third Plan. The Salem-Bangalore line should at least get priority. Of the total length of hundred miles of the Salem-Bangalore line, 50 miles would count for the restoration of the dismantled lines during the war. That was even promised to the people by Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri when he was Railway Minister. But that was in 1954. The other Ministers have not carried it out and I doubt very much if even if he had continued in this Ministry, he would have done it. Sweet promises one after the other come out when there is some political exigency, but they are not carried out. Then the people are quite legitimate in finding fault with this Government and put forth their demand in a forcible manner.

Again, I wish to point out that the Food and Agriculture Minister promised that every State will have a fertiliser factory. I would like to add that Andhra which is very famous for food production should have a fertiliser factory, but nobody disputes it. But speedy steps are not being taken to expedite the establishment of such a feriliser factory. With regard to other matters like the distribution of pig iron and other raw materials for the already existing small industries, we are put to great hardships. From minor things like this to major issues like the language issue, the voice of the South is always ignored, because I find after my brief experience in Delhi that there is a sort of idea attitude that the people of the South are a race which are producing stenographers and their ambitions should stop there; they do not have any aspirations; they do not want to live like people here with double track broad gauge and double track metre guage lines and all sorts of things.

But, Sir, it is high time that the people here who are wielding such enormous power should take note of the intensity of the feeling that is mounting day by day in the South. There must be an end to this repeating of demands in the same manner. We do not want to be in politics simply to petition, we do not want to be in mahazar politics. We hate it like anything. We build up a case, we persuade and we can give petitions. But everything is sent to the waste paper basket. Even Shri C. Rajagopalachari who has had a very good experience with these people has come out to say that unless a demand is backed by an agitation the people here are so thick skinned that they would not take notice of the demand. To get the Tuticorin Port ino an all-weather port, to get a fertiliser factory, to get a steel plant one has to agitate. Where will this country go? What will happen to the people if things continue like this? More than that, what will happen to the people in the Government at present? This sort of attitude of neglect should be put an end to and our legitimate demands must be taken into account and fulfilled.

In the end, Sir, I wish to sound a note of warning that the people of the South are fed up and they are not going to tolerate this sort of frozen indifference to their demands and this sort of demineering insolence in regard to the language issue.

Shri Oza (Zalawad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as we all know, the Third Five Year Plan is in a way a continuation of our Second Five Year Plan. Broadly speaking, there is hardly any departure, so far as the policy is concerned, from the policy that we have adopted in the Second

Five Year Plan. There may be some change in emphasis here and there some change in details, and that is why I said that broadly speaking there is hardly any departure. And I think it should be so, because we have chosen to follow the beaten track, the way in which under-developed countries in this world have marched on to prosperity. That is the track that we have tried to follow in this country also, and I think we should not try to change the horses while we are almost in the midstream. I hear in this House some people still go on urging that we should make a fundamental departure from the policy that we have adopted in the Second Five Year Plan. I think it would be ruinous and we would not be able to reap the fruits of what we have already done and what we propose to do.

What is that beaten track? As we all know, it is the rapid industrialisation of the country. For historical reasons our industires did not develop. Our erstwhile rulers were not interested in seeing that we progressed industrially. Therefore, with the advent of freedom we have rightly put emphasis on the rapid industrialisation of this country, and for that purpose we have rightly put the utmost emphasis on our heavy industries because unless we have got this foundation of heavy industries I am afraid it would not be possible for us to industrialise our country as rapidly as we desire to do.

Also, we want to change the occupational pattern in this country. The majority of our population relies on agriculture for its sustenance. This is rather sad because, as you know, there is a lot of pressure on land. If we want to divert our people from agriculture we must open new avenues of employment in industries which is the secondary sector and social services which is the tertiary sector. If you look at the occupational pattern of prosperous countries you will find that less and less people rely on agriculture and a larger percentage of the population rely on the secondary and tertiary sectors. That is what we have to do and that is what the Second Five Year Plan and the Third Five Year Plan propose to do.

Having said so—I will not enter into all the details which are given in the Third Five Year Plan, so many hon. Members have adverted to them and I do not think it is necessary for me to go into those details—I would say that we have adopted planning in a democratic structure, that requires generation of a lot of enthusiasm and a sense of voluntary sacrifice. Unless these two things are occurring in this country it would not be possible to carry out successfully our development programme. We have tried to carry out the Second Five Year Plan. The Third Five Year Plan is also very ambitious. We would not be able to carry out our Plans unless we enthuse the people and also create a sense of pride in what sacrifices they are asked to give and what has to be done in respect of that.

I think the main question before us today is, how to successfully implement this Plan. As I said there is hardly any new thing in the Third Five Year Plan. It is as good as the sixth or seventh year and so on of the Second Five Year Plan. There is hardly anything new in it. Therefore, it is time that we take stock of the situation and find out how we can enthuse the people and create a sense of sacrifice in them and with a smiling face make them undergo all the hardships that this Plan envisages.

In doing so, we at once come to the first and main aspect, and that is the administration or the services. Can we say that we have been able to enthuse our services? The situation today is that after freedom we have not been able either to control the

[Shri Oza]

services nor have we been able to enthuse them. It is a very sad plight. It is a hard fact on which we cannot shut our eyes. It may be that there are hundreds of young officers who like patriots are discharging their duties. I do not want to do any injustice to them. But, by and large, broadly speaking, it is true that our services are getting sullen, they are getting indifferent. In some cases they are insubordinate also. It is a fact. I think we should recognise it immediately and we should take steps to see that there is enthusiasm in the services. We should also see that we control it. The other day it was pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Mathur that we must strike fear in the services. I humbly beg to disagree from him. That is not the way in democracy to take work from the services. We should make them feel that we mean business, that we can appreciate good work and we can put our foot on bad work.

Today what is the position? The services feel that if they do not do any work nobody is going to bother them. They also feel that even if they toil and put in hard work nobody is going to appreciate it. This is the very sad state of affairs. So I think we should have this question examined fundamentally. What should we do in order to see that the services feel that whatever good work they do, from the *patwari* to the highest secretary in the Secretariat, it will immediately be recognised, it will be appreciated ont only by just a pat on the back—of course, that is important—but substantially? We must also see that bad work wherever it is found is immediately brought to book.

Today, Sir, in the lower sectors of services they are getting absolutely indifferent and sullen because they feel that nobody can touch them. The rules of our Public Service Commission also require to be examined. We should find out whether at the lower levels, at the district levels and so on we can put certain committees, committees consisting of people amongst whom those services have to discharge their day to day work. Are they not the real judges? At present they do not come into the picture at all. The members of the Public Service Commission sitting far away in the capital towns of States, how can they have material enough to find out which particular man is doing what sort of job, whether he is sincere in his job, whether he is putting industrious work and all that? It is very difficult. There are confidential records and other things. We know how they are made. The question as to whether a superior frowns at a particular man or smiles at him makes or mars his fortune. That should not be the case. The people among whom those government servants work should also have an effective voice to better their chances. Only then I think they will follow-up a better and correct line. I think it is time because after all this administration and these administrative services are going to play a very vital and important role in the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan, which is envisaging a very heavy and huge burden on the community . At that time, if we are not going to improve the whole tenor of the services, I think we will be facing very bad times in due course and our Plan may also be jeopardised. I therefore, request the Government to take into serious consideration this aspect. These strikes and all the rest of it create temporary emotions. I suggest that all parties in this country, those who believe in democracy, should sit down together and find out the way in which they can induce the services to do their best and also to control them whenever they find it necessary to do so. Only then good work will be forthcoming and inefficiency and corruption will be at a discount.

Now, for such a huge Plan, we have to find our resources. It has been said that during the Third Plan,

loans from the public, which are at present Rs. 800 crores in the Second Five Year Plan, will go up to Rs. 850 crores. It was said that the public are showing a very good response to our public loans. I think we should not be under any illusion about public loans. We know how they are subscribed. It is mostly institutional contribution and subscription by so many banks and insurance companies and statutory boards and all that. That does not necessarily mean that our public is so much enthusiastic about public loans; that loans are being subscribed within a very short time, within the period prescribed for their closure. I think we should not be over optimistic about them.

Then there is the question of small savings. In the Second Five Year Plan we have put in Rs. 500 crores as the amount which will be collected through small savings. We are short of Rs. 120 crores now. Only Rs. 380 crores have been forthcoming. During the third Plan, we have put this figure at Rs. 550 crores. I think in a way they are modest, because, during the Second Plan, they had put the figure at Rs. 500 crores, but by experience and the lessons they have learnt, they have put it at Rs. 550 crores only for the Third Plan. It is modest in a way, and it is a sort of guess work. But ultimately, I am afraid that unless a proper climate is created, even this Rs. 550 crores would be very difficult to collect.

Then there is additional taxation. It was Rs. 1,000 crores in the Second Plan, which we were called upon to fulfil. But we know that the people are groaning under both direct and indirect taxation. So far as direct taxation is concerned, we have thrown our net very wide, an even the low income group which is earning, under the present cost of living index, hardly Rs. 3,000 per annum, has been roped in. It may be all right, because in a poor country there is no other way, but it is a fact that even a small man is taxed not only by the Centre but also by the States and the local bodies. We know indirect taxation is also heavy but that is also necessary because in an under-developed country, unless you resort to indirect taxation, I do not think it will be possible for us to raise all the resources. That was what was done even by Russia. Marxist philosophy is against indirect taxation. It is considered to be a regressive taxation. But whatever may be the theory, they had to go in for indirect taxation because direct taxation did not yield much income in order that the development activities may be undertaken. They had to resort to indirect taxation and they taxed everythings, right from bread to all the other necessities of life.

14.52 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*].

In the same way, we have also perforce to resort to indirect taxation. There is no other way out for us if we want to get the resources. But what I am saying is, when we are going to ask the people to bear all this burden and rightly so—I have no quarrel about it, and we must ask them to bear the burden if we want to march forward—we shall have also to create a climate in which the people can come forward and see that they are undergoing all the hardship for taking the country a step ahead. For that an atmosphere shall have to be created, and I think we shall have to think about it also. In that regard, we should see that people all round do not feel that even a naya paisa is not wasted either because of inefficiency or corruption. When people hear of some hoist chamber going wrong, they are really shocked. They feel that our hard-earned money—Rs. 60 lakhs or Rs. 75 lakhs—is going *phut*. What a big amount it is? And it is lost due to whose inefficiency, and why? People are shocked about it. In the same way, whenever they hear that something wrong has happened because of which some big damage has occurred in the economy, they feel that all this is

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people's money which they are paying through the nose, and rightly so it was too. So, we must create a climate in the country by which the people may be assured that whatever they give to the exchequer either by direct or by indirect taxation is not wasted and is going to be used; that every naya paise is taken care of. They must be in a position to feel that their economic living, in spite of the tax they pay and in spite of so much money that is collected by Government from them, is taken care of by the administration. This is democracy. People are prepared to give even greater sacrifices. It is our experience that when we go to them for voluntary contribution for a hospital or a dispensary or an orphanage or a school, they give smilingly. But when it comes to a question of paying tax, they grudge it because they do not feel as confident about it as they feel about our socialism. Therefore, we must create an atmosphere in which people feel that every naya paisa of theirs is taken care of and that it is not wasted either through corruption or inefficiency.

The third point is, we should also create a sense among the people that all of us are sharing the stress and strains of the economy. We have of course got our legitimate right to ask the people to suffer because unless we suffer for the present we cannot make our future generations happy and prosperous. Just as we suffered for gaining political independence, in the same way for getting economic prosperity for this country, this generation might have to put up with some hardship and difficutlies, and I am sure it will put up with all these difficulties with a smilling face. But we should assure them that those who are particularly in power, the leaders of all parties—we are sharing their difficulties, that we are participating in their hardships that if they eat humble bread, we are also eating the humble bread; that we are also living like them; that we are not different from them. So, unless we create that atmosphere, I do not think it will be possible to create the resources which we envisage today. So, the creating of this climate is a *sine qua non* for democracy and democratic planning. Unless we do it, unless we create the proper enthusiasm which is necessary for creating a climate in the democratic implementation of such a huge Plan, I am afraid the Plan will not be fulfilled.

Acharya Kripalani: Mr. Chairman, I am glad that during this discussion, party distinctions have disappeared and we are living as a party-less democracy as advocated by my friend Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. I have always spoken in this House as a party-less man though I happen to belong to a party. I would continue to express my opinions as if I did not belong to any party.

The draft outline of the Third Plan shows that the Government are determined to industrialise this country on the pattern of the West including Communist Russia. They are going to do this through centralised mechanised big industries. Whatever doubtful help is given to cottage and village industries appears to be of a temporary character. It is asked to stand on its own legs. Today the big industry of one country cannot successfully compete with the big industry of another country. For instance, the big industry of America cannot compete with the big industry of, say, Japan, Germany and Russia. Every country, therefore, protects its own big industry and so does India. In steel and cement, prices are pooled, so that the less efficient units may not go out of production and these, I am sorry to say, happen to be in the Government sector, which is wrongly called the public sector. If big industry needs protection, what chance is there for cottage industry, however modernised,

to compete with big industry? The Government, if they are serious to protect cottage industry for the benefit of the millions, will have to find ways and means to give it effective protection. If their solicitude is genuine, they will not, for instance, give subsidy to the hand-pounding of rice and to the village **ghani** and at the same time licence rice and oil mills to be opened in rural areas.

15 hrs.

In the second Five Year Plan, it was laid down that so far as possible additional consumer goods should be produced through decentralised industry. This was not done in pursuance of any philosophy of Gandhiji, but because we wanted to diminish unemployment. It was done for this purpose. In the present Plan, the problems of rising unemployment and colossal under-employment do not seem to cause anxiety to the planners. What is this unemployment? I submit that unemployment is the root cause of our poverty. If the people could bet gainful employment, poverty would disappear, as it has disappeared in other countries.

There are many ironical feature of our planning, but none more so than the tackling of the employment situation that is created in Plan after Plan. According to the Planning Commission's own figures, the back-log of unemployment at the beginning of the Second Plan was 5·3 millions. The Planning Commission estimates that the third Plan will start with a back-log of unemployment greater by 2 millions at least. That is, there will be a back-log of 7·3 millions. The fourth Plan will begin with a back-log of 8·3 millions. The Plans, as they rely on labour-saving devices, are never able to catch up with new entrants in the labour market. The result is, at the commencement of each Plan, there is greater and greater back-log of unemployment. Each wave of planning leaves behind its own debris of unemployment. We must devise our Plans so that they catch up at least with the new labour force that is created in five years.

The fear that the Third Plan will fare no better in this respect is strengthened by what has been said by the Commission itself. It gives us a warning. It says:

> "An increase in agricultural production would lead to a reduction in under-employment rather than to the creation of new jobs in the rural areas."

Further it says:

> "The increase in industrial production does not lead to a proportionate growth of opportunities of employment because most of the new processes used in large-scale industries are based upon high productivity techniques." Mark these words.

Instead of saying that they are based upon low-employment techniques, they—the planners—make themselves respectable by saying that they are based on high productivity techniques. This is the trick the planners always play.

The reality as regards unemployment and under-employment in the rural sector is, we think far worse than the Planning Commission's speculative estimates. In this connection, a remark in the report made unwittingly provides truly a terrible indictment against the whole basis of our Planning.
The report says:

> "A section of the rural population *viz.*, landless agricultural labour, earn their living through wages for work done for others, and among them unemployment is prevalent."

The report is very modest. It continues:

> "The results of the first and second agricultural labour inquiry

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indicate some worsening of their position in terms of both availability of work and earnings."

These are the words of the Planning Commission itself. More or less the same deterioration of conditions is also observable among those who have no economic holding.

What does it all amount? Does it not amount to saying that under independence and under planning, the conditions of those who constitute the poorest as well as the most numerous section of Indians, and who should have our first claim to relief, has actually become worse than before independence?

Gandhiji said—it is a sin to quote him here, but I cannot avoid it:

"I may tell you that the Congress does not belong to any particular group. It belongs to all; but the protection of the poor peasantry which forms the bulk of the population, must be its primary interest."

Then, at the Second Round Table Conference defining the purpose of Swaraj Gandhiji said:

"It is complete freedom from alien yoke in every sense of the term and this is for the sake of the dumb millions. Every interest, therefore, that is hostile to their interests must be revised or must subside if it is not capable of revision."

How have we remembered these words?

It is very clear that the Government are determined to industrialise the country on, what is called, the Western pattern. That may be a laudable object. Only it must be clearly understood that we cannot escape the price that the masses of the people had to pay for such industrialisation both in the capitalist and the Communist countries at least in the formative period of their industrialisation. In capitalist countries the rich grew richer and the poor became poorer. The condition of the poor is described in vivid terms in the books of Marx which led to Communism. In the Communist countries in addition to the loss of individual freedom disparities in income have been growing apace. Today in Russia there is no comparison between the wages of the labourer and the emoluments of the politician, the bureaucrat, the technician, the intellectual and the artist. The differences are greater than even in the capitalist countries. A new class of the rich is rising.

Let us, however, examine the Plan on the basis of its own aim of industrialisation. The Plan Outline is beautifully vague in many vital points. Most of the propositions laid down are stated in general terms. Details have not been worked out. Further, the planners have started not with the idea of what is possible in terms of past experience and our resources in trained personnel and in finances, but they have drawn the Plan on the basis of what they desire. They have decided to increase national income by 5 per cent. per annum. This is considered respectable because it is aimed at by other countries in the West also. They have then calculated the capital outlay that will be necessary for that. Then they have found out additional industrial and agricultural projects through which this can be done This is a queer way of framing a planned economy. But even for this increase of 5 per cent the means that they propose to employ are not quite clear. The planners seem to have given scant thought to the difficulties in the way or the conditions of success. They seem to have learnt nothing from past experience.

The first condition of the success of a plan is a proper administrative setup. The present set-up we have

inherited from the past. It was designed for colonial administration. Even so, it worked under the vigorous, exacting and careful supervision of the White masters. Its personnel is habituated to lord over the people and considers itself as a superior class apart. Yet, this is our main instrument for the reconstruction of the country on socialist lines! It will be doing injustice to this exalted class of persons to accuse them of a belief in the heresay of socialism. They are not in tune with the objects of the planners nor the Government, much less the people. Further, as a class they have neither initiative nor drive. They avoid taking responsibility. Their efficiency is of a routine character. Another efficiency that they possess is to write readable and very fine reports. The country has little faith in the integrity of many of them, specially in the lower ranks. The hon. Prime Minister and other Congressmen have often commented upon these facts but they think that somebody else shall provide the remedy. If we mean business the present administration will have to be radically changed even as we had proposed and threatened to do before independence. By the mere transfer of power as by a magic wand a bureaucracy trained under Imperialism cannot be transformed into the servants of the people and the instruments of growth on socialistic basis.

The second difficulty in the way of successful planning is the technical personnel. Our steel plants even after four years use nearly a thousand technicians each from abroad. Earlier there were even more. In industrial countries like England and America every technician from anywhere in the world is welcomed and readily absorbed in the eocnomy. I wonder how any country can spare so many technical experts as are employed in each of our steel plants. The fact is that all these are not technicians but most of them are mere fitters and joiners who are miscalled technicians and engineers and are dumped in this country at exorbitant salaries. We have yet to build up not only a cadre of technicians but an economic cadre in our services familiar with business and industrial methods.

Another fundamental condition of industrialisation is that there should be industrial peace at least during the formative period of industrialisation. This industrial peace the Western capitalist countries had almost up to the end of the 19th Century. Strikes were few and far between. The Communist countries have this peace with vengeance. How this industrial peace, as between employers, whether capitalist or the State, and labourers, so essential for the success of any plan, is to be achieved is left as vague as the solution of many other crucial problems.

When we come to the monetary resources of the present Plan which are considered by many to be very moderate we find that these are to be raised through taxation and borrowing, internal and external. About taxation the report says:

> "The effects of taxation are complex and great care has to be taken while framing tax measures to ensure that the economic fabric is not stretched too far at the wrong point."

This clearly shows that such care was not taken in the past. The pattern of taxation will affect prices and wages. It is not clear what pattern the new and increased taxation will follow beyond that it will be more of an indirect than a direct variety. The latter it is believed has reached saturation point, and yet it is a fact that the rich are becoming richer. It needs no commission of enquiry to discover where the large amounts pumped into our economy have disappeared. Some of it may have come to us here also, but as to the bulk of it, we know where it has gone, though the Government may pretend not to know it.

Other monetary resources have to come from internal borrowing and

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external aid. These are calculated not on the basis of facts, but on the basis of a kind of faith and wishful thinking. External aid depends upon many factors. The chief of these is international peace. War in any corner of the world, as in Korea, may upset all our calculations.

It is said that the Government will get profits from the industries which it has introduced. If past experience is any guide, they will get almost nothing from this source, but they can get it. It is very easy to get profits from public enterprises because they are monopolistic enterprises and they, the Government, can increase the price indefinitely and make whatever profit they need. And I am afraid one of these days we will be faced with that problem which will affect the general consumer very adversely.

The foreign exchange position even today is said to be critical. Our sterling balances, after having been mis-spent for many years, stand at the lowest figure of Rs. 144 crores. This, I submit, is dangerous.

Then, how will the monetary resources that have to be collected through taxation, borrowing, begging and stealing, be spent? What is our past experience? The report of the Estimates Committee says that out of Rs. 1,044 crores of revenue, only Rs. 434 crores were spent upon development schemes. In the Central Government, out of Rs. 792 crores, only Rs. 187·7 crores were spent on development. The rest was spent on increase in the estimates of various projects and the administration. There has been a 60 per cent increase in personnel in four years. In spite of increased tax collections, the percentage of collection cost is rising. What definite steps will be taken to remedy such miscalculations and defects is not quite clear from the report. The planners seem to be blissfully ignorant of all these facts.

Then there is the question of price stability. I am afraid this section of the draft report can be a very useful essay for candidates appearing for their degree examination in economics. It does not indicate the concrete steps that are to be taken to bring about price stability. Yet, if this one problem is not successfully tackled, all our fine calculations will be upset.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): We have to stabilise the value of money.

Acharya Kripalani: Talking of the stability of food prices, the draft report says:

> "It has to be reviewed in relation to the price trends in the rest of the economy and a reasonable relation maintained between the prices of various sectors. What regulatory devices including price control, zonal arrangements, prescription of minima and maxima, state trading etc., will ensure the maximum results need to be carefully examined."

All this would be Greek to the ordinary citizen. It will be so to many of us here, and yet, the success of the Plan, we are told, depends upon public understanding and co-operation. Anyway, we are told that all these conflicting factors that act and react upon each other are under study. Only when this is completed can one form a clear idea of what is proposed to be done in this direction.

Coming to population control, you will be surprised to learn that there are various estimates of population increase, ranging from 400 to 425 millions. These varying estimates are made by (1) the Planning Committee; (2) the National Register for India, and (3) the National Council for Economic Research. They could not even combine together to give us a definite figure. In other respects, too, our statistics are not of a very reliable character. Yet, we choose to

think that this factor of defective and incomplete statistics will not upset our plan calculations.

There are bottlenecks and shortfalls that hamper smooth and continuous progress and put the country to huge losses. The targets in the Third Plan are certainly impressive, but if our past has any relevance, the targets somehow remain unfulfilled. Some of the targets of the First Plan, you will be surprised to know, will not be fulfilled even at the end of the Second Plan. I would like to mention a couple of examples.

If I remember aright, our target for the Second Plan was about 5 million tons of steel, but by the end of this Plan we shall hardly achieve a little over 2.25 million tons. That means that during the Second Plan period, out of the additional 4 million tons, we shall hardly produce an additional 1.2 million tons. This means that all our calculations, based on self-sufficiency in steel and exporting it, were moonshine. Leave alone earning any foreign exchange by the export of steel, we shall not even save much of foreign exchange.

Take, Sir, another example-production of coal. We were told that at the end of the Second Plan we shall have a production of 60 million tons, which means 22 million tons more than in the First Plan period. Actually, now, our production will not be more, but may be less, than 50 million tons.

Shri C. D. Pandey: It is 55 million tons.

Acharya Kripalani: All right: console yourself. We shall see when the figures come out. This means that of the targets contemplated, we would have achieved about 50 per cent. But, on this 50 per cent, remember, we shall have spent more money than we budgeted for. You had not bargained for that, I hope. The other day, in the debate here, we were told how the coal shortage is affecting the production of various other industries, including fertilisers and steel. This was stated in this House. We were also told that the third Rourkela furnace which is ready cannot go into production for the next five months for want of raw materials, namely coal and iron ore. Even iron ore is in short supply, though the furnaces are there.

May I submit that a Plan defectively made and more defectively executed is no Plan at all? If the public lose faith in such planning, it must not be held against them that they are so unintelligent that they do not believe in planning. I venture to say that rather the people who draw up such plans and those who put their faith in them are the enemies of planning. We had examples of such defective planning in Eastern Europe, and the result was rioting and rebellion, put down by fire and swords.

Resources have not only to be raised, but existing resources have to be conserved and put to the best use. Everywhere, we see waste, superfluous officers, big salaries, big committees, big foreign teams for study, for purchases, for cultural contacts, big *tamashas*, big everything except big intelligence and big mind.

Shri Ranga: Hear, hear.

Acharya Kripalani: There is inordinate expenditure on buildings, and yet the buildings built show cracks with the first monsoon. West Germany, while building its economy, began in sheds and modest buildings. Japan does that even today. Here, we build first palatial quarters for the officers, and rest bungalows for the visiting V.I.P.'s, before any building work is done for the industrial plant or the living quarters of the workers who will be engaged in production.

Now, I come to public co-operation. I have said it before, and I repeat, that this can only be had when the administration co-operates with the people in their day-to-day difficulties

[Acharya Kripalani]

and helps them to help themselves. The administrators should live in the midst of the people and mingle with them in their joys and sorrows. How did Gandhiji rouse the masses? He did so by keeping before the leadership the Indian way of life. The administrators must also live like Indians and not like foreigners. They must work in consonance with the genius of the people. If they cannot do this and they live in their midst as *Bada Sahibs*, they may as well despair of getting their co-operation.

We know what the English people did in the Army. Every regiment was headed by an Englishman; yet, every Englishman wore the very dress that the regiment itself wore. If he was leading a Sikh battalion, he would wear a big pugree, and he would know the Punjabi language, and he would say *'Sat-Shree-Akal'*. If it was a Gurkha regiment, he would wear the Gurkha dress. They knew how to rule the people. They knew how to get the affection of the Army.

My conclusion is this. We want to conquer the industrial empire for India. Our method is to go on spreading that empire without consolidating it, as did Alexander and Napoleon with their political empires. It is best to consolidate our gains before taking the next step. For instance, before we instal the fourth steel plant, let us first make sure that those already in production are working to their full capacity and do not lack raw materials. Before instailing other and bigger fertiliser factories, let us see that our dear Sindri works to its full installed capacity. Before we cover the whole of rural India with community projects, let us reform those already working, and make them efficient. They are known to be inefficient. Let us consolidate the great advance in every field that, the Draft assures us, we have made in every direction of our economy, before we proceed further. This great advance was described with great eloquence even by my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta; he described it in more eloquent terms than anybody on the Treasury Benches could command.

Shri C. D. Pandey: He should be turned out of the party in that case.

Acharya Kripalani: Even this consolidation of our gains and what is needed on the food front will require a Plan. Even that will require a Plan. Such a Plan will not cost less than Rs. 7000 to Rs. 8000 crores. This is quite a large amount considering our resources of various kinds.

Further, the soliders engaged in our economic advance, the people of the country, must have some respite to recoup their strength for added effort in the future. I am afraid we have given no rest to our people from ever —increasing prices, taxes and inflation. Let the present generation which is in the slough of despondence today have at least some taste of the fruit of the tree that they have planted. Also, what we have already accomplished may furnish us with some wherewithal for future assured advance. Let us hasten but slowly.

I know, this, my voice, is a voice in the wilderness. The authorities are determined to pursue the course chalked out in the new Plan, and they are determined to do things in a big way, whatever may be the consequences. Yet, there are fields in which I would invite them to do things in a big way. Let us reform the administrative set-up in a big way.

Let us reform our educational system in a big way. Let us work in a big way to bring about the integration of India and consolidate its unity which is so seriously threatened today by communal, provincial, linguistic and caste strifes which shame us before the world.

Shri Ranga: Government policy.

Acharya Kripalani: Without this unity, there can neither be advance

nor freedom. This is the most urgent task before the country today and let us do it in a big way.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): It is a very delicate position for me to speak on this subject immediately after the eloquent speech of Acharya Kripalani. He has spoken for about 40 minutes, but I am surprised that he has not a word of commendation for the Plan. For this entire period, he has showered lava of condemnation and denunciation of the Plan, not only of the Third Plan, but also of the First and Second Plans and also perhaps on the unborn Fourth and future Plans. The House did not expect such an attitude from Acharya Kripalani.

I wish to take up only one point from his speech. That is about the targets of coal and steel. It is true that within the Plan period, the targets will not be reached. But at the same time, it should be realised that the necessary investment and other preparations have been made. It is only a question of putting the machinery into full production. It may be a question of a few months. At the most, I think within a year both the targets of steel and coal will almost be reached without any further investment of any considerable amount. So I cannot say that the targets envisaged in the Second Plan have wholly misfired. They have almost been reached in view of the fact that the investment has been made and necessary preparations completed with the necessary machineries set up. It is only a question of putting that machineries into full production. That will take some months.

Acharya Kripalani: What about the loss to the country? That he should know.

Shri A. C. Guha: He has also stated that whenever he speaks in this House, he speaks as a non-party man. I think most of the Members on this side also speak not always from the party line. Of course, we vote on the party line. That is true. But when we speak on any particular proposal or Bill, we speak from our own personal conviction and not on party lines or dictation. We very often criticise the Government and their measures and proposals. Today also I shall have to address some points of criticism of the Plan as envisaged in the Draft. At the same time, I should say that this House will realise that the First and the Second Plans have both been put into operation almost quite successfully.

It cannot be expected that the Plan will be implemented without any strain or difficulty. Then that is no plan. A plan means that there must be strains and difficulties and there must be some difficult adjustments between resources and targets and between one target with another. So I think our first two Plans have been more or less successful and we expect, in spite of the defects that we may point, that the Third Plan also will be successfully executed.

Yesterday when the Prime Minister initiated this debate, he laid stress on the development of basic industries. There cannot be any dispute on that point. That is the most fundamental thing for the industrialisation of the country. Acharya Kripalani has also taken some objection to this industrialisation scheme. He said that this scheme is on the western pattern, the pattern of western countries. I do not know if any economic ideals or any scheme for economic development can belong to any particular country or set of countries. I can understand political institutions, economic institutions and economic systems belonging to that category. But on the question of raising the living status of the people, increasing the *per capita* income or national income by 5 per cent, you cannot say that it belongs to any particular set of countries or particular region. If this Government or if this House has taken up this ideal that the Third Plan should bring about an increase of 5 per cent in the national income, I think there is nothing wrong in that, and it cannot called any deviation from the ideals of Gandhiji.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

This Plan has been put in draft. It is, as the Prime Minister said yesterday, just a projection of the Second Plan. As regards the objectives, I do not think there is anything new in this Plan. I think the objectives of the Plan would remain almost the same in the Fourth and Fifth Plans also. The only variations will be on priorities and details according to development and the resources. Our social and economic ideals would remain more or less the same. So there cannot be much difference as regards the objectives of the Plan. When we have accepted the Second Plan, we have accepted the objectives of the Second Plan also. This Plan also starts with the same objectives. The only difference would come about the implementation of those objectives, putting those objectives into the practical application.

Acharya Kripalani: That is not important!

Shri A. C. Guha: I agree that it is the most important thing. It is no use putting forward in books certain high principles, noble ideals and certain economic propositions unless we can demonstrate to the people at large, i.e. to the common people, that those ideals and theories are being implemented and they are getting the benefit of those principles and theories. Unless this is done, I think a Plan would have failed.

The Draft is almost silent on one very important issue, the issue of unemployment. Perhaps that is the most important issue before the country. Only on page 22, I think there is a small paragraph 'Prices and Unemployment'. These two very important issues have been put together in a small para, two very important issues facing the Government and the country and yet there is no clear indication as to what would be the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Third Plan. The Second Plan started with a total backlog of 5·3 million unemployed, urban and rural. New entrants were estimated to be 10 million. So the total jobs to be created to give employment to all these unemployed people or people seeking employment would be 15·3 million jobs. The Plan envisaged the creation of 10 million new jobs. That was cut down to 8 million. We are now told that during the Second Plan, it may not reach more than 6·5 million jobs. So I am not sure if Acharya Kripalani was right when he stated that there would be a backlog of only 7 million unemployed at the beginning of the Third Plan. According to this calculation, it will be about 9 million unemployed at the beginning of the Third Plan.

Acharya Kripalani: I am sorry I made a mistake. I accept his figure.

Shri A. C. Guha: I hope the Minister of Labour and Employment as also of Planning will clarify the position as to what will be the load of unemployment with which the Third Plan will proceed and how they would try to meet the situation.

In the Second Plan Report something was said about the unemployment problem and also something about the price level. And, it has now been admitted that the price level has not been kept down to any normal level which is inevitable in a developing economy. The price level has been going up beyond the control of Government.

As far as this Draft Outline goes, it has not given any clear indication as to how this question of price level will be tackled. I can only expect that this time Government may be somewhat serious about this problem because they have agreed to tag the dearness of the Central Government employees at a certain stage to the rise in price index. So, it will be the direct responsibility of the Government to find extra money to pay their own employees. So long, the poor men were to find out means to adjust their monthly budgets, to meet their family requirements and the Government had not to bother at all. But now, it may be the responsibility of Government also to find the extra money to meet the extra dearness

allowance that might have to be paid to the Central Government employees if the price leavel is not kept in check. I think that may be the only good result that might come out of a very unsocial and unwelcome thing, the Central Government employees' strike.

Now, I like to refer to the question of, brining down the disparity in income between different groups. There also the Prime Minister, yesterday, admitted that the disparity of incomes has rather increased. He has wondered where the extra income has gone; where the extra wealth has absorved. A probe into this question is recommended by him. I think a very serious probe into this matter will be made and some effective steps taken so that the common man may feel that the Plan has really given him some benefit. If only 5 per cent or 6 per cent. at the top and some rich agriculturists near the bottom have benefitted and the vast majority of the remaining section feel that their economic position has rather gone down and they have become poorer and the rich have become richer in spite of this increase in national income and *per capita* income, then, we should then say that the Plan has not been able to do any service to the people and the country at large. This question also should be closely examined and some steps taken about this.

About the resources, we expect Rs. 850 crores from loans. I am glad the Finance Minister is now present in the House. I think the experience of Government in their recent loans this year and, perhaps, the previous year also, was not quite happy. If the major portion of the loans were subscribed by the Reserve Bank and the State Bank, then, the social purpose of raising these loans is not really fulfilled. Apart from financing some of these industrial development schemes, the loan has a social and economic purpose, of mopping up the extra purchasing power in the hands of the people. If subscriptions to these Government loans do not come from the people or even from banking institutions in the country and if the major portion of it comes from the Reserve Bank or the State Bank—the funds from State Bank are mostly from P.L. 480—then the social and economic purpose of rising loans will not be fulfilled. The loans should not be a form of camonflaged deficit financing. In this Plan, I am glad that the amount of deficit financing has been brought down. In the last Plan the figure was Rs. 1175 crores and in this Plan it has been brought down to Rs. 550 crores. I expect and hope that this figure will not be increased.

Then, it has been stated that taxation will be mainly indirect taxation. Sir, the economic theory announced here in the draft report is somewhat of a dangerous potentiality. It says "Indirect taxation works off the inflation potential by raising prices and deficit financing builds up inflation potential further". For the common man the result is almost the same. It is no use making too much of the theoretical distinction between inflation and high cost of living. By indirect taxation the Government would be raising the prices of consumer goods and, therefore, whether it is inflation or high cost of consumer goods due to indirect taxation the result for the common man is almost the same. It does not make much difference for him as to the economic theory due to which this high cost of living would strike him. So the Government should be careful in selecting articles for indirect taxation.

I think the House will not agree with the Government's attitude as regards direct taxation. It is said here that as regards income and corporation taxes further increases in yields will have to be sought mainly through a tightening of tax administration. The Government assume as if there is no further scope for direct taxation. I think, Sir, there is enough scope yet for direct taxation. The other day, a senior member of the party, Shri

[Shri A. C. Guha]

Khandubhai Desai was mentioning—without mentioning the name of the firm—that huge profits were made by some particular firm and that according to the present arrangements those profits were free from any income-tax and corporation-tax because the profits had been earned within the first, second, third or fourth year of the starting of that industrial unit. I think there is yet enough scope for raising more direct taxation for the implementation of the Plan. That is necessary not only for the financing of the Plan but that is also necessary for reducing the disparity of income and wealth between different sections of the people.

Sir, on this point of disparity I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain policies deliberately followed by the Government. No industry can be started and no commerce can be done now-a-days without getting a permit from the Government. Licences and permits are given particularly to those who have already prospered in those lines and newcomers are always at some disadvantage. That was the position at one time, I do not know whether that is still in vogue—Shri Shastri may be in a better position to say. As regards import permits, newcomers are almost always banned. So, it is the policy of the Government to encourage those who have already prospered and who have established themselves in industry and commerce. That policy has to be changed.

16 hrs.

Only one point more, Sir, and that is about the self-sustaining economy that is envisaged in the Plan. It is a good thing and a necessary thing also. But that would require more internal savings and more foreign exchange earnings: internal savings to finance the development of the fourth or fifth plans would have to be raised at least to the level of 15 per cent. and gradually, it should become higher and higher. [illegible] now really, to envisage, that even in the fourth Plan, the internal savings could be raised from 8 per cent to 15 per cent. or even more?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri A. C. Guha: I am concluding. As regards foreign exchange, the position is not quite hopeful. The balance of trade in the first six months of this year is considerably worse than what it was in the last six months of the last year. Our export potentialities are not increasing. They are rather in some respects going down.

Before concluding, I want to make a request. The Plan should be made intelligible to the people not only from their intellectual point of view but also from their emotional and sentimental point of view. The people should feel that it is their Plan and that they are benefited by the Plan. The publicity for the Plan is awfully poor and should be made more effective. It is going more or less on a routine pattern. That should be thoroughly revised and reorganised.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की रूप रेखा पर जब बहस हो रही है तो हमारी आंखों के सामने दो तस्वीरें हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि उन तस्वीरों को अगर सही तरीके से हम देख सकें और उन पर विचार कर सकें तो शायद प्लैन के बारे में जो हमारा नजरिया है वह सही होगा। अब तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना की बात शुरू हो रही है। दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना तकरीबन खत्म होने पर है। लेकिन आज जो तस्वीर हमारे सामने है वह है क्या ? अगर आप देखें तो एक तरफ सन् १९४७ के बाद की तस्वीर है। जो इस देश में लखपति थे वे खुशकिस्मती से करोड़पति हो गये, करोड़पत जो लोग थे वे अरबपति हो गये, जो एक मिल के मालिक थे वे दस मिलें चलाने लगे, जिसके पास एक

आलीशान इमारत थी वह अब दस आलीशान इमारतों का मालिक हो गया, दूसरी तरफ अगर आप देखें तो एक शख्श जिसकी आमदनी सिर्फ १०० रुपये थी महीनेमें उसकी कमर टूट गई । उस के १०० रुपये की कीमत सिर्फ ६० रुपये रह गई, ६० रु० महीना पाने वाले की कीमत सिर्फ ४० रु० रह गई, ४० रु० महीना पाने वाला बेकार भी हुआ और बेकारी की हालत में रोजगार और भरती के दफ्तर में चक्कर लगाता हुआ परेशान हो कर खुदकशी की तरफ बढ रहा है । दूसरी तरफ आप देखिये, पहले जो एक मामली मकान में रहता था, महंगाई ने उसकी कमर तोड़ दी और वह झोंपड़ी में रहने लगा झोपड़ी में रहने वाला सड़क पर लेटने लगा और सड़क पर जो लेटता था वह बिना कफन मरघट की तरफ चलने लगा । यह सही तस्वीर है हमारे देश की । मैं नहीं कहता कि देश में प्रगति नहीं हुई । अभी कुछ दिन पहले मुझे विदेश जाने का मौका मिला, वहां जब मैंने सीलोन, इंडोनेशिया और बर्मा की बात को सुना तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि मुझे काफी गौरव अनुभव हुआ । हालांकि मैं उन देशों में गया नहीं, लेकिन मैंने मालूम किया कि उन जगहों में वह उन्नति नहीं हुई है जो हमारे देश में हुई है । लेकिन यह बात भी सही है जो मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूं कि एक तरफ तो लोग आज रैनबसेरा के लिये तड़प रहे है और दूसरी तरफ चैनबसेरा में रह कर भी लोगों को चैन नहीं है । लोग और भी ज्यादा मुनाफाखोरी की बात सोच रहे हैं । यह देश की बिल्कुल सही तस्वीर है। तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना की बात जब भी हम लोग सोचते है तो हमारे सामने यह तस्वीर आती है कि तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना हमारी अगर कामयाब होती है तो हमारे बाल बच्चों की मुस्कराहट कायम रहती है और अगर नाकामयाब रहती है तो वह नाकामयाबी सिर्फ प्लैन की नाकमयाबी नहीं होगी, बल्कि देश की करोड़ों जनता की नाकामयाबी होगी, हमारे बच्चों का भविष्य अन्धकार में चला जायेगा ।

दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना का जब ऐलान हुआ था तो मुझे याद है कि ८ मिलियन न्यू जाब्ज, ८० लाख लोगों को नौकरियों के मिलने का विश्वास दिलाया गया था और लोगों की रगों में उससे एक खुशी की लहर दौड़ गई थी । लोग समझने लगे कि उनको नौकरियां मिलेंगी । लेकिन ठीक तीन या चार महीने बाद तरह तरह की छंटनियां शुरू हुई, रिट्रेंचमेंट हुआ और उसके बाद ८ मिलियन को रिड्यूस करके ६.५ मिलियन हुआ । अब की मर्तबा आप दस मिलियन से भी ज्यादा की बात सोच रहे हैं, तकरीबन १५ या १६ मिलियन की । लेकिन बेकारी की तादाद बढती जा रही है, यह बात बिल्कुल सही है । आप देखिये कि आज एक दौड़ हो रही है । एक तरफ भुखमरी की दौड़ है और दूसरी तरफ बेकारी की दौड़ है । मुझे मालूम नहीं कि आखिर में कौन दम तोड़ेगा, आखिर में किसकी जीत या हार होगी । लेकिन उस दौड़ को हम लोगों को रोकना भी चाहिये । अगर आप आज कहते हैं कि दस मिलियन लोगों को जाब्ज मिलेंगे तो आपको देखना होगा कि ऐसे वादे हमारी सरकार न करे जो पूरे न हो सकें । भूखों के सामने अगर पूरी रोटी की बात रखी जाती है तो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि अगर आप उनको पूरी रोटी न दे सकें तो एक दिन वे आपको जिम्मेदार ठहरायें कि आपने गलत वादे किये हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि आज तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की, या पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं की, बातें चुनाव के वादों से अलग होने चाहियें । चुनाव जीवन का आखिरी मकसद नहीं है । देश हमारे चुनाव से ज्यादा है । तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम आज रोटी और रोजी की बात जब लोगों के सामने की जाती है, जब नई नौकरियों की बात की जाती है, तो यह सोच लिया जाय कि वाकई में हमारी हैसियत क्या है ? कहां तक हम नौकरियां दे सकते हैं । ऐसा न हो कि

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

जैसे कि ८ मिलियन जाब्ज का जब आपने वादा किया था और वह पूरा न हो सका, उसके बाद धीरे धीरे लोग बेरोजगार होने लगे और सरकार के खिलाफ उनके दिलों में एक क्रोध, एक रोष पैदा हो गया। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस के बारे में हमारी प्लैनिंग सही तरीके से हो, कि हम कितने लोगों को रोजगार दे सकते हैं। प्लैन कामयाब हो, यह देश का हर एक नागरिक चाहता है। मैं उस चीज से बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूं जो रंगा साहब ने कही। मेरे मोअज्जिज दोस्त ने स्वतंत्र पार्टी की स्वतंत्रता की हैसियत से बातें कीं। उन्होंने कहा कि इस प्लैन से हम सहयोग नहीं करेंगे। अगर आप प्लैन से सहयोग नहीं करते तो आप अपने वजूद को भूल रहे हैं। अगर आप वाकई प्लैन की मुखालिफत करते हैं या यह चाहते हैं कि प्लैन नाकामयाब हो, तो यह देश के लिये घातक होगा। अगर कोई आलोचक के रूप में आलोचना करना चाहे तो हर एक को ताकत है और वह कर सकता है। लेकिन वाकई में राष्ट्र का उत्थान होना चाहिये, राष्ट्रीय उद्योग बढ़ें, पब्लिक सेक्टर का एक्सटेंशन हो, देश में औद्योगीकरण हो क्या वाकई में लोग उस के खिलाफ हैं? लेकिन इस औद्योगिकरण के माने, इस राष्ट्रीयकरण के माने, कहीं ऐसे न हों कि मुनाफाखोरी बढ़े, वह मुनाफाखोर, जो देश की पूंजी को समेटे जा रहे हैं, कहीं उन को ठेस न लगे, आखिर डर न हो कि मुनाफाखोरों के मुनाफे में ठेस लगगी उन के मुनाफे के लिये कह दिया गया है कि वह रहेगा। इस लिये मैं नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज एक राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से इस प्लैन की तरफ हम लोग देखें। मैं जब यह बात कहता हूं तो हो सकता है कि छोटे मुंह बड़ी बात कह रहा होऊं, लेकिन तब भी मैं हमसूस करता हूं कि प्लैन को अगर कामयाब करना है तो एक राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से हमें देखना है। आलोचना भी हमें वही करनी है जिस से वाकई में इस प्लैन को धक्का न लगे, प्लैन को कामयाब करने के लिये, प्लैन से सहयोग करने के लिये हमारी आलोचना होनी चाहिये।

विदेशी पूंजी हमारे देश में आये। उससे हमें कोई विरोध नहीं क्योंकि एक दफा जब मैंने इसी सदन में कहा था कि मुझे खतरा होता है कि यह विदेशी पूंजी हमारे देश की रगों में समा न जाय और जिन विदेशियों को हम ने देश से हटा दिया, यह बनियों की शक्ल में हमारे देश में फिर न आ जायें, तो वित्त मंत्री जी ने विश्वास दिलाया था कि ऐसी बात नहीं है। लेकिन आज हमारे देश में बहुत काफी विदेशी पूंजी आ रही है। यह बात मैं इस लिये कहता हूं कि जब कभी मैं वर्ल्ड बैंक या इंटरनैशनल मानिटरी फंड के आदमियों की स्पीचेज पढ़ता हूं तो मैं देखता हूं कि हमारा देश दुनियां में सब से ज्यादा मकरूज है। मुझ इससे खुशी नहीं होती। मैं कहता हूं कि कर्ज विदेशों से लिया जाये, जितनी भी जरूरत हो, प्लैन्ड एकानमी के लिये कर्ज जरूर लिया जाय क्योंकि उस में इस की जरूरत होती है, लेकिन हम अच्छी तरीके से देखें कि इस देश को बनाने के वास्ते हमारे पास रिसोर्सेज क्या हैं। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि सब से ज्यादा जिन रिसोर्सेज की देश के लिये जरूरत है वह मैन पावर है? क्या हमारे देश में उस की कमी है? क्या हम उस का प्रापर यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं कर सकते हैं? लेकिन आज वह जागृति कहां है? लोगों में आज वह प्रेरणा कहां है? मैं जानना चाहता हूं इस सदन से मैं जानना चाहता हूं अपने प्रधान मंत्री से, योजना मंत्री जी से, वित्त मंत्री जी से, कि वह प्रेरणा कहां है देश में कि तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना को कामयाब करने के लिये किसान अपने खेतों से मजदूर अपनी मिलों से आ कर कहें कि हम उस के लिये काम करें? आखिर क्या चीज है जो नहीं है?

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अभी लेबर पालिसी के बारे में मैं इस किताब में पढ़ रहा था । योजना मंत्री जी, जो श्रम मंत्री जी भी हैं, उन्होंने उस में बहुत सी छोटी छोटी चीजें कही हैं । दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में मजदूरों और मालिकों के रिश्तों को अच्छा करने के लिये जो बातें हुई हैं, हम लोगों ने उन का स्वागत किया है । भले ही आज हम पंद्रहवीं लेबर कांफरेंस की बात न उठायें, क्योंकि उन को उठाने से शायद कुछ खतरा पैदा हो जाता है, इस लिये कि पंद्रहवीं लेबर कांफरेंस के फैसले हमारी आंखों के सामने हैं, सोलहवीं लेबर कांफरेंस के फैसले जो मजदूर, मालिक और सरकार तीनों ने मिल कर किये हैं, वे हमारे सामने हैं, लेकिन उन पर अमल कब किया जायेगा ? मैं कहता हूं कि आप लोग चाहते हैं कि मजदूर की सहानुभूति, मजदूरों से अलग जो लोग हैं उन की भी सहानुभूति देश का निर्माण करने में लगे, लेकिन वह कैसे होगी ? आप दूसरी तरह के फैसले कर रहे हैं । पब्लिक सेक्टर के लिये, जिस के कन्धों पर मैं समझता हूं बहुत काफी हद तक इस प्लैन की कामयाबी मुनहसर है, आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? मैं हड़ताल की बात नहीं लाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन आज उन की यनियनों, फेडरेशनों की मान्यतायें खत्म कर के आखिर आप किस तरीके से बात चीत करेंगे ? क्या यह जरूरी बात नहीं है । आप एक मशीनरी बनाने जा रहे हैं उन से बात करने के लिये, लेकिन १८वीं लेबर कांफरेंस से पहले ही, जिस के अजेंडा पर एक आइटेम है "इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स इन पब्लिक सेक्टर", उस पर बहस होने से पहले ही कहीं मान्यता खत्म न हो जाय ? आज जो लोग बेकार हैं, सस्पेंडेड हैं, डिसमिस्ड हैं, या जिन को सजायें हो चुकी हैं, मैं आप से पूछना हूं, क्या वे देश के पूरे नागरिक नहीं हैं ? क्या प्लैन के लिये समर्थन उन से नहीं लेना है ? इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जो आप की नई लेबर पालिसी है, उस को आप सही तरीके से लागू करें और यह जो विषमता है, आपस में जो विद्वेष है, उसे दूर करना है । हो सकता है कि आप को नाराजगी हो कि आखिर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायीज, मर्कजी हुकूमत के जो काम करने वाले हैं, उन्होंने ऐसा किया क्यों ? लेकिन क्या उस का दंड यही है कि उन की मान्यता ले ली जाय, उस को मौका न मिले कि वे आप से बहस कर सकें कि किस तरह से मालिक और मजदूरों में समझौता हो सकता है ? आज हड़ताल का युग नहीं है, मैं भी इसे समझता हूं, लेकिन आखिर उन में समझौता किस तरह से हो, क्या बेसिस हो, क्या आधार हो, इस पर बहस करने की जरूरत है । लेबर पालिसी हम को देखनी चाहिये कि अगर उन की मान्यता खत्म हो गई है, तो वह खत्म नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

दूसरी बहुत ही इम्पार्टेंट बात उन्होंने कही :

"Further steps will be taken to deal with certain unfortunate aspects of trade union rivalries."

"अनफार्चुनेट ऐस्पेक्ट्स' ; हमारे योजना मंत्री जो खुशकिस्मती से हमारे देश के श्रम मंत्री भी हैं वे महसूस करते हैं कि यह अनफार्चुनेट है, लेकिन उस के लिये सुझाव क्या है ? मैं जानता हूं कि अभी इसी सदन में बहस हुई है, जब यह कहा गया कि इस में आउटसाइडर न रहें । मेरे मोअज्जिज दोस्त श्री काशी नाथ पांडे ने कहा कि इस में आउटसाइडर न रहें, यह बात नहीं है, लेकिन जो कंस्ट्रक्टिव काम करें वे रहें और जो डिस्ट्रक्टिव काम करें वे जायें । ऐसा मालूम होता था कि वे भी आज अनएम्पलायमेंट के शिकार हो रहे हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि आज ट्रेड यनियन्स में राइवेलरी है क्यों ? आज इस सदन में बहस करने में मुख्तलिफ पोलिटिकल पार्टीज

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

जो राइवैल पार्टीज हैं वे इस तरह सही तरीके से फैसला कर लें। आज, अगर हमारे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायीज इस हद तक अपनी यूनियन्स को चला सकते हैं कि वहां पर आउटसाइडर्स की जरूरत नहीं है, तो मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर से ट्रेडयूनियन राइवैलरी दूर हो जायेगी। लेकिन ट्रेड यूनियन राइवेलरी हम और आप लाते हैं और उसके बाद बहस करने की कोशिश करते हैं कि यह राइवेलरी कौन लाया और किस तरह से इसको निकाला जाए। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं और मैं कहता हूं कि हर इंडस्ट्री में एक यूनियन हो और उसका चुनाव रेफेरेंडम के आधार पर हो या किसी प्रजातांत्रिक आधार पर हो। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं।

दूसरी चीज मैं अपने प्रदेश के बारे में दो मिनट में और कहना चाहता हूं। योजना मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि हमारे प्रान्त के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने एम० पीज की क कानफरेंस बुलायी थी। अक्सर इस सदन में जब उत्तर प्रदेश की बात होती है तो हमारे मित्र समझते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश तो खुशहाल है और जन्नत बना हुआ है। और वहां से जो भी रुपये की मांग की जाती है वह गलत है।

मैं कहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश कोई कल्चुरली वैकवर्ड नहीं है। और किसी तरीके से भी आज उत्तर प्रदेश वैकवर्ड नहीं है। लेकिन जो उसके ईस्टर्न डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैं आज यह प्रश्न है कि उनकी किस तरीके से तरक्की हो। आज ही सुबह एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा गया कि तीसरी योजना में कोर आफ दी प्लान में कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स ली जाएंगी। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में एक रिहन्द डैम की प्रोजेक्ट शुरू की गई है, उसमें भी फारिन एक्सचेंज की बड़ी दिक्कत आई। आज भी उसको जिस तरह से पूरा होना चाहिये उस तरह से नहीं हो पाया है।

आप जानते हैं कि बुंदेलखंड का इलाका बंजर पड़ा हुआ है। लेकिन माता टीला योजना के बारे में उनको कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है। देहरादून में जमुना हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में कहा गया लेकिन कभी किसी चीज की कमी रह जाती है कभी किसी चीज की लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उसे पूरा करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई।

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जो मांग है उस पर विचार किया जए और सिर्फ यह देख कर कि उत्तर प्रदेश एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है, उसमें ५२ जिले हैं उसको खुशहाल न समझ लिया जाए और उसकी मांग पर उचित ध्यान दिया जाए। आशा है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में कोशिश करेगी और यह नहीं समझा जाएगा कि यह एक पैरोकियल मांग है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं योजना मंत्री जी को कि मजदूर आपको देश के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए पूरा सहयोग देंगे, लेकिन हमें कुछ सहारा चाहिये, उनके लिए रोटी, कपड़े और मकान का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। उस छोटी सी संस्था की ओर से जिसको रिप्रेजेंट करने का मुझे सौभाग्य प्राप्त है मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि हम पूरा सहयोग देंगे और मुनाफा चोरों से मुनाफा छीनने की कोशिश करेंगे।

पं० उदित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय (प्रतापगढ़) : सभापति जी, जब मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने अपना भाषण प्रारम्भ किया तो मैंने समझा कि उन्होंने इस योजना के सम्बन्ध में एक ऐसी धारणा बना रखी है मानों यह योजना लोगों को कसदन गरीब बनाने के लिये बनायी जा रही है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं ने ऐसा नहीं कहा ।

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : आपने बताया कि जो लोग बड़े बड़े घरों में रहते थे वह निकल कर छोटे घरों में गए और फिर वहां से झोंपड़ियों में गये और फिर सड़कों पर पहुंचे ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कुछ आदमी ऐसे हैं ।

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : यह सुनकर ताज्जुब हुआ और उससे भी अधिक ताज्जुब तब हुआ जब उन्होंने सदन से अपील की यह योजना तो है ही, इसका समर्थन करना चाहिये और बिना समर्थन किए हुये और कोई मार्ग ही नहीं रह जाता । मैं नहीं समझता कि यह जानते हुये कि यह योजना लोगों को महलों से सड़कों पर ले जाने वाली है और फिर भी इस योजना का समर्थन किया जाए ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of personal explanation, Sir. What I said was not before we discuss the draft of the third Plan:

दो तस्वीरें मेरी आंखों के सामने हैं । मैं ने यह नहीं कहा कि इस प्लान से लोग और गरीब होते जा रहे हैं । मैंने तो विदेशों तक में जा कर डंके की चोट प्लान के बारे में कहा है, आपने शायद न कहा होगा ।

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : खैर, अब सही ।

जब उन्होंने फरमाया कि इस योजना का समर्थन करना है, तो मैं ने सोचा कि इस योजना में जरूर कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जो उन्हें पसन्द हैं ।

इस योजना में दरअसल जो हमारा मसविदा बना हुआ है उस मसविदे की ओर हमारा ध्यान जाना आवश्यक है । योजना के पीछे जो विचारधारा है उस के बारे में कोई सन्देह नहीं है । इस हाउस में किसी को शुबहा नहीं हो सकता कि यह हमारी नीयत है कि जहां तक हो सके हम इसका जो अन्तिम उद्देश्य है उसको पूरा करें । अन्तिम उद्देश्य इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि हमारी किसी योजना का यह हो सकता है कि हम बीच में कुछ भी करते जायं लेकिन अन्त में हम अपने देश के नागरिकों को भोजन, वस्त्र और जीवन का जो सुख हो सकता है उनको दे सकें और अगर यह हम उनको दे सकें तब हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा हो सकता है । इस उद्देश्य को सामने रखते हुये हमारी इस योजना में जो प्रयास किया गया है, सारे साधनों को उपलब्ध करने का और इस कार्य के चलाने का, मैं देखता हूं कि उस में कमी है । विशेष कर जैसे मैंने अभी आप से निवेदन किया सबसे बड़ा उद्देश्य हमारी इस योजना का यही हो सकता है कि हमारे नागरिकों को साधन उपलब्ध हों । जीवन के साधन उपलब्ध हों जिस के लिये कि उन को काम मिलना आवश्यक है । बेकारी उन की न रहे । अनएम्प्लायमेंट जो है यह जरूर ही मिट जाये । इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि इस का यह उद्देश्य है परन्तु बेकारी की हालत जो है अभी मेरी समझ में जैसी हालत हमारी प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में थी उस से कुछ बदतर हालत हमारी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में थी और मैं समझता हूं कि पता नहीं क्या हालत हमारी इस तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक पहुंचे क्योंकि हर योजना में हम कुछ लोग तो ऐसे छोड़ते ही आये हैं जो बेकार हैं और जिनके कि लिए हम कुछ प्रबन्ध कर सकने में असमर्थता महसूस कर रहे हैं । पहली योजना के बाद भी जब हम दूसरी योजना उठाने लगे तब भी बेकार पड़े लोगों के प्रति-

[पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

रिक्त हमने यह समझा कि एक करोड़ तक आदमी और होंगे जिनको कि हमें सम्भवतः काम देना पड़ेगा । उन एक करोड़ आदमियों में से अधिक से अधिजक अगर हम प्रबन्ध कर सकते थे तो ८० लाख आदमियों का प्रबन्ध कर सकते थे लेकिन करते करते हम यहां पहुंचे कि कोई ६० या ६५ लाख आदमियों का ही शायद प्रबन्ध किया होगा । फिर उस में भी कुछ बाकी रह गये । पिछली योजना के हमारे बाकी थे ही और फिर जैसे आबादी हमारी तेजी के साथ बढ़ रही है अब जान पड़ता है कि इस योजना के समय में अगर कुछ नहीं है तो हिसाब लगाने से यह पता चलता है और इस सारे पांच साल का हिसाब लगा लें कि कितनी आबादी हमारी बढ़ जायेगी तो कोई २ करोड़ के करीब नागरिक ऐसे होंगे जिनको कि काम देना आवश्यक जान पड़ता है इसके लिये हम क्या प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं ? इस के लिये हम क्या सोच रहे हैं ? क्या तरकीबें हमारे इस ड्राफ्ट में इस मसविदे में दी हुई हैं, यह एक विचारणीय बात है । दरअसल इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि हम जब कभी बहस करते हैं तो इसी जगह पर आते हैं कि अगर हम को लोगों को काम देना है तब इस तरीके की योजनाए बनानी हैं, ऐसी योजनाओं का प्रबन्ध हम को करना है जिस में कि आदमियों की ज्यादा आवश्यकता पड़े जिस में कि मशीनें काम को ज्यादा न उठालें और ऐसी योजनायें यह हमारी छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज, कौटेज इंडस्ट्रीज, स्मौल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज या इसी तरह की दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज की हैं । मैं इस योजना में देखता हूं कि इन दोनों के जोड़ने का प्रयास नहीं किया गया है । लेकिन कम से कम कोई सफाई इस प्वाएंट पर मैंने नहीं पाई । हमारी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस बात पर ज्यादा सफाई थी । अच्छे तरीके से हिसाब किताब लगा कर कि कहां हम पहुंचते हैं और कहां नहीं पहुंचते और किस तरीके से हम इस कमी को पूरा कर सकते हैं, यह सारी बातें कुछ ज्यादा साफ होनी चाहिये थीं । सम्भव है कि हमारा यह ड्राफ्ट जो इस समय का है अभी उसका विस्तार हो और उस विस्तार में और बातें साफ हो सकें लेकिन जहां तक मैंने इस में पाया उस को देखते हुए यह जान पड़ता है कि वह सफाई जो इस पर होनी चाहिये और जितना उसमें बल उनको देना चाहिये उन छोटे उद्योग धंधों पर जिनकी कि मार्फत हम काम लोगों को दे सकते हों, उस पर इतना जोर नहीं दिया गया है । कोई रास्ता दिखाई नहीं पड़ता । जिस तेजी के साथ हमारे यहां पर काम करने वालों की वृद्धि हो रही है उनको हम किसी तरीके से भी काम दे सकें और जब तक उन को हम काम नहीं दे सकते हैं तब तक चाहे कितनी ऐसी योजनायें हम चलायें चाहे हम कितने ही बड़े बड़े कल कारखाने क्यों न खोलें, चाहे कितनी ही इस्पात की पैदावार हम क्यों न बढ़ा लें, हमारा वह अन्तिम उद्देश्य जिसके कि लिए हम सारा कारोबार चला रहे हैं कभी पूरा नहीं होता है ।

इसी चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस मसविदे पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये और इस विषय पर विचार कर के इस को साफ करने का प्रयास किया जाये क्योंकि आज की स्थिति पहले से ज्यादा गम्भीर हो गई है और अंदेशा है कि वह और गम्भीर होती जा सकती है और अगर इस वक्त इस बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है ।

इस के बाद मैं चाहता था कि थोड़ा सा आपका ध्यान कुछ और भी विषयों पर दिलाऊं जिससे कि हमारा जीवन को सुखी बनाने का जो अन्तिम लक्ष्य है, वह पूरा

हो सकता है । लेकिन ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण समस्या जो हमारे सामने रोज जाती है और जिसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि वह बुनियादी समस्या है और वह समस्या हमारे भोजन की है, फुड की है । उसके सामने आ जाने पर बिला उस को हल किये हुये और कोई आम सोच भी नहीं सकते हैं और सोचना भी चाहें तो कहीं कारगर नहीं हो सकता है । हमारी अन्न की समस्या इन महीनों में, जो अक्सर दिक्कत हमारे सामने हर वासाल आया करती थी, इस साल कुछ हलकी लगती है । सम्भव है उस का कारण यह भी हो कि पैदावार हमारी ठीक हो गई थी और कुछ कारण यह भी हो कि हम बाहर से बहुत काफी गल्ला ला रहे हैं, बाहर से गल्ला हम अवश्य मंगा रहे हैं लेकिन यह बाहर से गल्ला मंगा कर कब तक हम अपनी हालत अच्छी बनाये रखेंगे, यह बड़ा संदिग्ध है । यह चीज बड़ी ही खतरनाक है और यह थोड़े दिनों में चल कर हम को तबाह कर देने वाली है । इस तरह की योजना हमको पार नहीं उतार सकेगी । इस योजना की ओर जितना हम ने इस पर खर्च कर डाला है, अगर हम एम्पोर्ट्स को देखें जितना हम बाहर से गल्ला अपने देश के अन्दर मंगा रहे हैं, उस सारे की कीमत का हिसाब लगायें तो वह १७०० और १८०० करोड़ रुपया हो जाता है । जो हमारे कमिटमेंट्स हैं और दो, चार वर्ष में जो गल्ला हमारे यहां बाहर से आयेगा उस सारे गल्ले की कीमत का हिसाब लगाया जाय तो कोई २४००–२५०० करोड़ रुपया उस पर खर्च होता है । यह उतना रुपया है जो हम ने अपनी पहली योजना में लगाया है । एक पंचवर्षीय योजना में जितना रुपया हम खर्च करते हैं उतना रुपया हम सिर्फ भोजन का इंतजाम करने में, उस गल्ले की कमी को पूरा करने में, पैदावार की जो कमी रह जाती है उस कमी को पूरा करने में हम खर्च कर रहे हैं । यह हालत हमारी रहने पर हम कैसे पार हो सकेंगे कैसे सफल हो सकेंगे इस देश का संचालन करने में, मुझे इसमें बड़ा सन्देह मालूम देता है । इस वास्ते मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हम को ज्यादातर ध्यान अपने इस गल्ले की पैदावार को बढ़ाने की ओर देना चाहिये । इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि अपने देश में खाद्यान्न की पैदावार बढ़ाने की ओर ध्यान दे रहे हैं । हमारा रबी और खरीफ कैम्पेन बराबर चल रहा है । खरीफ और रबी का कैम्पेन यह काफी कामयाबी के साथ पिछले दो, तीन वर्ष में चलता हुआ नजर आया । मैं नहीं जानता कि इस साल की क्या हालत रहेगी अभी पूरी रिपोर्टस नहीं मिली हैं लेकिन यह हकीकत है कि काफी कामयाबी के साथ सारे सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी मिलकर इसको चलाते रहे लेकिन इस सब के चलाने के बावजूद भी हमारी पैदावार के जो आंकड़े हैं, वह कहां के कहां पहुंचे हैं । अगर उस को आप देखें और उस आधार पर जो हम आगे की योजना बना रहे हैं, तो वह मुझे कितनी खतरनाक लगती है यह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

हमारे अन्न पैदावार की हालत गुजिश्ता साल में ७३ मिलियन टन की समझिये, कुछ थोड़ी सी ज्यादा और हम सोच रहे हैं कि अगले साल हमारी पैदावार ७५ मिलियन टन की हो जायेगी । हमारा टारगेट यह था, हमारा लक्ष्य यह था कि हम को ई ८० मिलियन टन तब तक पैदा कर लेंगे, अपनी पैदावार वहां तक बढ़ा लेंगे । लेकिन ८० मिलियन टन तो खैर हम नहीं पहुंच सके और अब हम ७५ मिलियन टन भी अगले साल पहुंच रहे हैं या नहीं, यह बड़ा संदिग्ध है । यद्यपि हम उस हिसाब से समझ रहे हैं कि अब ७३ मिलियन टन हो गया, तो शायद अगले साल ७५ मिलियन टन हो जाये । वह साल अच्छा था, इस लिए ७३ मिलियन टन हो गया, लेकिन अगर आप औसत को देखें, तो उस हिसाब से जान पड़ता है कि १

[पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष से ज्यादा इजाफ़ा तो हमारे यहां होता नहीं और अगर नहीं होता है, तो पांच साल में, हम ने जो १०५ मिलियन टन का लक्ष्य रखा हुआ है, वहां तक कैसे पहुंच सकते हैं। १०५ मिलियन टन का हमारा लक्ष्य पूरा होने की तभी आशा हो सकती है अगर हम अब आठ मिलियन टन प्रतिवर्ष और बढ़ाते जायें, जो कि असम्भव है। मुझे तो चार भी कठिन लगता है, तीन भी कठिन लगता है। मैं नहीं जानता कि यह कैसे पूरा हो जायेगा, अगर यही हालत रसे, जो कि अब हैं। यद्यपि हमारे जो साधन लगाए जा रहे हैं, उन का नतीजा जो हो। लेकिन एक साल ज्यादा हो जाता है, तो दूसरे साल कम हो जाता है। लगातार बढ़ता नहीं जाता।

लेकिन यह सब क्यों न हो, अगर हमारे पैदावार बढ़ाने के साधनों में कमियां हैं। सब से पहला साधन इरिगेशन है। उस में या चैनल नहीं बनी है, या ड्रेन नहीं बनी है। करोड़ों रुपया लगा हुआ है, जो बेकार जा रहा है। उस का सूद बेकार जा रहा है। वह पैदावार बढ़ाने के काम में कहीं नहीं आ रहा है। अगा पानी है, तो नहरों से पानी नहीं मिलता है। साधन होने के बावजूद हमारी ये दिक्कतें दूर नहीं होती। हमारे प्रशासन वालों को इस का इन्तजाम करना चाहिये। माइनर इरिगेशन में भी यही कमी रह गई है। ट्यूबवैल्ज हम ने बनवाए लेकिन चूंकि हमारे यहां बिजली नहीं है, इस लिए वे नहीं चल पाते। ड्रेनेज भी नहीं हैं इसी लिए नहीं चल पाती। फ़र्टीलाइजर्ज की डिमांड बहुत बढ़ गई है, लेकिन हम उस को पूरा नहीं कर पाते। और फ़र्टीलाइजर भी क्या करे? जब पानी न होगा, तो फ़र्टीलाइजर फसल को जला देगा, उन को बढ़ायेगा नहीं। सारे हालात को देखते हुए रूबरू कर हम इसी नतीजे पर पहुंचते हैं कि अगर हमारे साधन पैदावार को नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं, तो फिर पैदावार कैसे बढ़े? कोई ऐसा तो है नहीं कि किसी का प्रकोप है, जिस से कि पैदावार नहीं बढ़ती है, सिवाये इसके कि मौनसून नहीं आती है, लेकिन एवेरेज तो बढ़ती ही है।

एक बात की ओर आप का ध्यान दिला कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। हमारे साउथ के भाई ने रिजनल डिसपैरिटी की बात कही है। मैं पूरी तौर से उन का समर्थन करता हूं कि साउथ में जहां रिजनल डिसपैरिटी है, उस को दूर करना जरूरी है। लेकिन नार्थ में भी एक रिजनल डिसपैरिटी है, जिस के आंकड़े जब हमारे सामने आये, तो हमारी तो आखें खुल गई। नार्थ में रिजनल डिसपैरिटी का उदाहरण उत्तर प्रदेश है, जिस के बारे में मेरे उधर के एक भाई ने जिक्र किया। मुझे भी वह बात याद आई। जब हम लखनऊ में एक कांफ्रेंस में गए हुए थे,.....

Shri Sampath (Namakkal): But you have got a lot of Ministers.

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय: मिनिस्टर्ज कोई अपने ही प्रदेश में थोड़े ही ले जाते हैं। वे सारे देश के मिनिस्टर हैं। वे दूसरे प्रदेशों को देने वाले लोग हैं। यह जरूरी थोड़ा है कि वे अपने रिजन की ही बातें करें। इसी लिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि रिजन की बात तो हम नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन अगर कहीं भी कोई रिजन बैकवर्ड है, तो उस के बारे में विचार करना चाहिए, वर्ना मुल्क का एक अंग कमजोर रह जायेगा, लंगड़ा रह जायेगा। इस लिहाज से मैं यह बात कह रही हूं, इस लिहाज से नहीं कि कोई अपने प्रदेश के लिए खींचने की बात है। अगर यह बात होती, तो हमारे प्रदेश के ही प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे, होम मिनिस्टर थे, फूड मिनिस्टर थे, इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर भी थे.....

श्री अशोक मेहता: फूड मिनिस्टर हमारे हैं।

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय: अब हैं, और रहते आए हैं, मगर तब भी अगर कहीं बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं मिली, तो वह उत्तर प्रदेश ही है।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून): यह कुसूर उत्तर प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट का भी काफी है।

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय: हां, हो सकता है। यहां की गवर्नमेंट या वहां की गवर्नमेंट, किसी का भी कुसूर हो, लेकिन बात तो यही है कि वहां इंडस्ट्री नहीं मिली।

हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज हम को मिल रहा था और उस के बारे में एक्सपर्ट्स ने यह बताया कि तुम्हारे यहां की जमीन मजबूत नहीं है, लिहाजा हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज यहां नहीं आ सकती है और मैं बताऊं कि वह प्रदेश ऐसा है, जिस में विन्ध्या रेंज है, हिमालय रेंज है, लेकिन उन के होते हुए भी वहां की जमीन मजबूत नहीं मिली और हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज कहीं और चला गया। जहां भी चला गया अच्छा है, इस में कोई उज्र नहीं: लेकिन हमारे यहां भी ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज होना जरूरी है, वर्ना यह डिस-पैरिटी रह जायेगी।

प्लानिंग का काम शुरू होने से पहले हमारे यहां की इनकम की हालत यह थी कि मैं समझता हूं कि २४६ रुपया तो इनकम पर कैपेटा थी आल इंडिया और २५८ रुपया थी उत्तर प्रदेश की। लेकिन जब से प्लानिंग चली और उस में एलोकेशन्ज दूसरी तरफ ज्यादा होते गए, तो उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि आल इंडिया पर कैपेटा इनकम तो २९३ हो गई और उत्तर प्रदेश की इनकम २५८ से २५९ तक ही बढ़ी। यह हालत वहां की है। पर कैपेटा आउटले उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल ३७ रुपया जो देश के सब राज्यों से कम हैं। मैं नहीं जानता कि ऐसी हालत में भी सरकार को ऐसे रिजन पर ध्यान देना चाहिए या नहीं। अगर ध्यान देना चाहिए, तो वह प्लानिंग के वक्त ही हो सकता है। अगर इसी वक्त ध्यान दें, तो थोड़ा कुछ हो सकता है। समय बहुत थोड़ा है, इसलिए मैं आप के सामने वे फिगर्ज रखता, जो कि हमारे सामने आए। वे फिगर्ज बड़े एलार्मिंग हैं। मैंने पहले उन फिगर्ज को देखा नहीं था। अब लखनऊ कांफ्रेंस में देखा। अगर आप उन को देखें, तो आप को वहां की स्थिति का पता चले।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): आप मेहनत नहीं करेंगे, तो इस से भी कम हो जायेगा। मेहनत करना नहीं चाहते।

श्री त्यागी: मेहनत करनी चाहिए और सैन्टर में आ कर फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर से लड़ना चाहिए। वर्ना लड़ाई के कुछ नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री अशोक मेहता: फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर यू० पी० का होना चाहिए।

श्री त्यागी: यू०पी० वाला कुछ नहीं देगा।

सभापति महोदय: आर्डर, आर्डर। श्री राधे लाल व्यास।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन): सभापति महोदय, हमारी तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना की ड्राफ्ट आउटलाइन हमारे सामने है। दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना समाप्त होने जा रही है और हमारे साधनों को देखते हुए और हमारे देश की हालत को देखते हुए इन दो पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में जो कार्य हुआ है, उस के लिए हम सभी को अभिमान है। तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना ने हमारे भावी भारत की एक स्पष्ट रूप-रेखा हमारे सामने रखी है और जो खामियां पहली और दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

रहीं उन को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस योजना को अच्छे से अच्छा रूप देने का प्रयत्न किया गया है और इस के लिए मैं आयोजना आयोग को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं।

हमारी आयोजना का उद्देश्य केवल यही नहीं है कि हमारा प्लान्ड डेवलपमेंट हो और हमारे यहां का उत्पादन सब तरह से बढ़े, बल्कि उस के साथ ही साथ हमारा उद्देश्य यह भी है कि हमारा सामाजिक और आर्थिक ढाँचा इस प्रकार का हो कि पूर्ण लोकतंत्र इस देश में हो और लोगों को आर्थिक, राजनैतिक और सामाजिक न्याय मिले और जिस प्रकार के समाज का राष्ट्रपिता ने हमेशा हम को सबक दिया और पाठ पढ़ाया वैसे समाज का हम निर्माण कर सकें। यह इस का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। तो इस दृष्टि से यह पंचवर्षीय योजना आगे बढ़ना चाहती थी।

इस में सब से अधिक ध्यान कृषि के उत्पादन पर देने का किया गया है। फ़र्स्ट प्रायर्टी उस को दी गई है। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि आजादी मिलने के १३ साल के बाद भी हम अभी अपने खाद्य के मामले में आत्म निर्भर नहीं हो सके और जो इस में प्रोग्राम है, अगर उस को सही तौर पर कार्य रूप में परिणत किया जाये, तो इस में कोई शक नहीं कि हम खाद्यान्नों में आत्म निर्भर हो सकते हैं, लेकिन मुझे शंका है कि वह होगा नहीं। इस के लिए जब तक बार-लाइक प्रेपेरेशन्ज न की जायें और पूरी शक्ति के साथ इसमें कार्य न किया जाये, तब तक इस में आत्म-निर्भर होना जरा कठिन है। यदि हम अनाज की पैदावार एक तिहाई बढ़ा लें, तो हमारे अनाज की कमी दूर हो जाती है और इस के लिए बहुत बड़े रुपए की जरूरत नहीं है, लोगों के दिलों को बदलने की जरूरत है, लोगों को काम में लगाना है, उन के उत्साह को बढ़ाना है। उन को बहुत कुछ सबसिडी वगैरह की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन अगर कर्जे के रूप में कुछ रुपया दिया गया और लोगों को समझाने के लिए, उन का मार्ग दर्शन करने के लिए अगर हम काफी लोगों को तैयार कर सकें और उचित शिक्षा की व्यवस्था कर सकें, तो मैं समझता हूं कि दो तीन साल में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन काफी बढ़ा सकते हैं।

आज उस ओर ध्यान नहीं है। हम शिक्षा की ओर देखते हैं। बहुत बड़ा प्रोग्राम इस में है। हम छ से ग्यारह वर्ष की उम्र के बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य शिक्षा करने जा रहे हैं। प्राइमरी स्कल, मिडल स्कूल, हाई स्कूल, कालेज वगैरह सब बहुत बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी एजूकेशन का बहुत प्रबन्ध हो रहा है। लेकिन हम क्या देखते हैं। आज की शिक्षा के बारे में काफी कहा गया है। शिक्षा वह होनी चाहिए, जो कि रोज-बरोज के जीवनमें हम को अच्छा नागरिक बना सके, जो हमारा जीवन सुखी बना सके उस प्रकार की शिक्षा की ओर ध्यान नहीं है। हम जो नए भारत की रचना करना चाहते हैं, उस का आधार होगा को-आपरेशन और पंचायत। अगर लोग को-आपरेशन के भाव को न जानेंगे, पंचायत के भाव को न जानेंगे और कृषि हमारा मुख्य आर्थिक साधन होगा, जिस के ऊपर नए भारत का नया जीवन बनाना है, अगर उस को लोग न समझते होंगे, तो हिन्दुस्तान सुखी नहीं होगा। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि भारत सरकार को और योजना आयोग को नई किताबें बनानी चाहियें जिन में उन को शुरू से कालेज एजूकेशन तक खेती के विषय पर, सहकारिता के विषय पर और पंचायत के विषय पर पाठयक्रम तैयार करना चाहिये और इन विषयों को सब के लिये अनिवार्य कर देना चाहिये। टेक्निकल आदमी हम को केवल इस लिये नहीं चाहिये कि हम को नौकरों की जरूरत होगी, बल्कि हम को इन चीजों से फायदा उठाना वाले आदमी चाहियें। हम को ऐसे लोग चाहियें जो कृषि के ज्ञाता हों, जो सहकारिता के ज्ञाता हों थोड़ा बहुत सायंस का भी ज्ञान वे रखते हों।

इस के साथ ही साथ हम को शील और चरित्र को ऊंचा उठाने वाली शिक्षा भी देनी चाहिये। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि एक कमेटी का निर्माण किया गया था और उस ने अपने सुझाव दिये थे, लेकिन उन सुझावों को हम कार्य रूप में परिणित करना चाहिये और इस तरह के कोर्स जल्दी से जल्दी बना देने चाहियें। मेरे बाल्यकाल में जब मैं ग्वालियर स्टेट के उज्जैन जिले में पढ़ता था तो कृषि विधि और शील शिक्षा की किताबें अनिवार्य थीं और वे बड़ी सरल भाषा में लिखी हुई थीं। अगर ऐसे कोर्स बनाये जायें जो सुलभ हों, सरल हों और सस्ते हों तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस से आज नहीं तो कुछ सालों में देश को काफी लाभ होगा और लोग इस के महत्व को समझेंगे और उस की बुनियाद पक्की होगी, मजबूत होगी और साथ ही देश ने जो दृष्टिकोण अपने सामने रखा है कि किस तरह की हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था होगी, किस तरह की सामाजिक व्यवस्था होगी, किस तरह की राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था होगी, उस की बुनियाद मजबूत होगी। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि इस ओर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

कृषि के बारे में यह भी जरूरी है कि हमारी एक प्राइस पालिसी हो। जब तक किसान को उस की लागत को देखते हुए खेती की उपज का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक खेती का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता। जो फिगर्स रक्खे गये उन से हम देखते हैं कि अनाज और कपास, इन दो चीजों का उत्पादन जितना बढ़ना चाहिये उतना नहीं बढ़ा, जब कि कृषि उत्पादन से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली जो दूसरी वस्तुयें हैं, उन का उत्पादन काफी बढ़ा है। इन दो वस्तुओं का मूल्य इस लिये नहीं बढ़ा कि किसी न किसी रूप में उन पर थोड़ा बहुत कंट्रोल रहता है। किसान को जिस चीज की कीमत उचित मिलती है, उसे ही वह बोता है। अभी हमारे खाद्य मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि एक स्टैटुटरी बोर्ड बनेगा जो इस बारे में कीमत निर्धारित करेगा। यह बहुत अच्छा है, स्वागत है उस का। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर किसान को ठीक कीमत मिले तो उस की दिलचस्पी अनाज पैदा करने में बढ़ेगी। लेकिन इस के साथ ही यह भी है कि ७० फीसदी किसान देहात में रहते हैं, उसे जो चीज बाजार से लेनी होती है उस की कीमत पर भी ध्यान देना होगा और इस के लिये ठोस कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। आज हम देखते हैं कि बहुत सी जीजें बाहर से आती हैं और उन के लिये गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से फारेन एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था होती है। लेकिन जो चीज यहां पर बाहर से आती है वह दूनी, तिगुनी और चौगुनी कीमत पर लोगों को मिलती है। इस के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आप अल्यूमिनियम को ले लीजिये, स्टेनलैस स्टील को ले लीजिये, दवाओं को ले लीजिये, इस तरह की और भी बहुत सी चीजें हैं जो बाहर से आतीं हैं। आखिर इस तर कोई रोक होनी चाहिये या नहीं? गवर्नमेंट को कानून के द्वारा यह व्यवस्था कर देनी चाहिये कि जो भी चीज होगी, जिस की कीमत हम दे रहे हैं, उस की कीमत से ज्यादा से ज्यादा २५ प्रतिशत अधिक लिया जायेगा। इस से अधिक लेना जुर्म होगा और इस के लिये कड़ी से कड़ी सजा की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। शकर का भाव है, रंग ले लीजिये, मशीनरी ले लीजिये, टायर ट्यूब ले लीजिये। क्या जिस भाव से वे फैक्टरियों से आते हैं उसी भाव के हिसाब से लोगों को मिलते हैं? एक तो बिल ही नहीं काटे जाते हैं, और अगर बिल काटे भी जाते हैं तो उस में ठीक दाम दिखला कर, ऊपर से रुपये ले लिये जाते हैं। मेरी अपील है कि इस मामले पर ध्यान दे कर ऐसी ठोस व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये जिस के द्वारा हमारे यहां बेजा मुनाफाखोरी को जुर्म करार दे देना चाहिये। आज लोग यही चाहते हैं और इस से लोगों की दिलचस्पी इन में बढ़ेगी और वे लोग शासन व्यवस्था में और योजना आयोग के जो प्रोग्राम हैं, उन में अधिक से अधिक दिलचस्पी लेने लगेंगे।

[श्री राघे लाल व्यास]

इसके अलावा इरिगेशन है, इस के लिये १०० करोड़ रु० रक्खा गया है। इस तरह की जो बहुत सी योजनायें हैं वे द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में रक्खी गई थीं, और अब वही तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में लाई जायेंगी। नई योजनायें तो बहुत कम लाई जायेंगी। मेरे उत्तर प्रदेश के एक मित्र ने ऐसा कहा मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप मध्य प्रदेश को ही ले लीजिये। हमारे यहां की कुछ विशेष समस्यायें हैं और उन पर अगर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह प्रदेश आगे भी बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ रहने वाला है। हमारे यहां के साधनों को लीजिये। वहां पर जो विदर्भ का क्षेत्र था वह उस से निकल गया, महाकोशल का जो बड़ा क्षेत्र है वह अविकसित है और उस की आमदनी बहुत कम है। वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज बहुत कम हैं, दूसरे साधन भी नहीं हैं। द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में तो यह हुआ था कि ग्वालियर को २५ करोड़ रुपया मिला था, वह हमारे पास रक्खा हुआ था और वह मध्य भारत और मध्य प्रदेश की योजनाओं में काम आता रहा। लेकिन अब वह सब समाप्त हो गया। वहां पर नये टैक्सेशन की गुंजाइश नहीं है। फिर भी प्रयत्न किया जायेगा और वहां की सरकार कुछ न कुछ करने की कोशिश करेगी। लेकिन आप वहां की खराब हालत को देखिये। वहां पर ३४ प्रतिशत हरिजन और आदि वासी रहते हैं। हमारे देश में प्रति एकड़ जो पैदावार है वह मध्य प्रदेश में सब से कम है। उस का कारण है कि वहां के लोगों की आमदनी बहुत कम है, शिक्षा का प्रचार और प्रसार बहुत कम हुआ है। इस के अलावा हमारे यहां का महिला समाज भी बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। मालवे में आप जायें तो आज भी आप को घूंघट दिखलाई देंगे। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में डाकू समस्या है जिस पर कि लाखों रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं, और वह अनिवार्य है, हस खर्च को कम नहीं किया जा सकता। यह सब जो समस्यायें हैं इन को देखते हुए तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के लिये रुपये की काफी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। इस के अलावा कैपिटल प्रोजक्टस हैं, इस में भी यह प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ रहने वाला है। इस लिये इस पिछड़े प्रदेश के विकास के लिये अधिक ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। अभी श्री श्रीमन्नारायण जी, जो कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन के मेम्बर हैं, ने एलान किया है कि एक स्टडी टीम मुकर्रर की गई है जो अध्ययन करेगी कि प्रदेश का पिछड़ापन किस स्थिति में है और उस के हिसाब से व्यवस्था की जायेगी। मैं समझता हूं कि जल्दी से जल्दी यह टीम अपना काम प्रारम्भ करेगी।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): यह टालने वाली बात है।

श्री राघे लाल व्यास: टालने वाली बात नहीं है।

मुझे कुछ ट्रान्सपोर्ट और कम्यूनिकेशन्स के बारे में भी निवेदन करना है। हमारे प्रदेश में रोड्स बहुत कम हैं, और बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है, लोगों को राजधानी तक आने में बड़ी तकलीफ होती है, तहसील हेडक्वार्टर्स या जिलाहेडक्वार्टर्स तक जाने में बहुत कष्ट होता है,। तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में कम से कम यह तो कर देना चाहिये कि वहां पर आने जाने की सुविधा हो जाये। बारिश के दिनों में ऐसा हो जाता है हमारे देश में कि सात-सात, आठ-आठ और दस-दस दिन तक बहुत से भाग नदियों के बीच में आ जाते हैं, जिन से लोग बाहर भी नहीं जा सकते, अगर कोई बीमार पड़ जाये तो मर ही जाये। तो जहां आप ने यह प्लैन बनाया है कि २० साल के अन्दर कोई गांव ऐसा नहीं होगा कि जो सड़क से चार मील से ज्यादा हो, वहां हमारे यहां इस कार्य को भी जल्दी

करना चाहिये। तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस काम को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये। आप हमारे यहां भले ही रोड्स न बनायें, लेकिन यह जरूर करना चाहिये कि वहां पर कोई ऐसा गांव न हो जो नदियों की बाढ़ की वजह से या पानी की वजह से पानी से घिर जाये और लोग उस से बाहर न जा सकें। नदियों के पुल, रपट वगैरह को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये और इस चीज की सर्वे कर के सब से पहले इस की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

हमारे यहां रोड रोलर्स की बहुत कमी है। पंचायतों को पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० से या म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज से जो रोड रोलर्स मिलते हैं वे बड़ी कीमत में मिलते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि १००० रोड रोलर्स का इन्तजाम कर लेना चाहिये और वे उधार या किस्तों पर पंचायतों को दे दिये जायें। अगर ऐसा किया जाय तो जो प्रोग्राम रोड्स का है, उस में बड़ी सफलता हो सकती है और बहुत सी रोड्स बन सकती हैं।

मैं एक दो बातें हेल्थ के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। इस के लिये काफी व्यवस्था है लेकिन जहां करीब ३०० करोड़ रु० हेल्थ पर रक्खा गया है, वहां उस में देशी औषधियों और देशी चिकित्सा के लिये केवल ८ करोड़ की व्यवस्था की गई है जो बहुत ही कम है। यह सुलभ है, सस्ती है और उसमें यूनानी, आयुर्वेदिक, होमियोपैथी और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा बहुत उपयोगी है और लोग उससे फायदा उठा सकते हैं।

आज बड़े-बड़े अस्पताल बने हैं, लेकिन जनता को उनमें प्रवेश पाना बड़ा मुश्किल होता है और उनको वहां औषधि मिलने में बड़ी किठनाई होती है। हमारे इतने लम्बे-चौड़े विस्तृत देश के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम सस्ती दवाई उपलब्ध कर सकें। और यह चीज देशी चिकित्सा पद्धति द्वारा ही उपलब्ध हो सकती है। आम जनता उससे फायदा उठा सकती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि बीमारियों को रोकने के लिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि नदियों की गन्दगी को रोका जाए। आज नदियों में बहुत ज्यादा गन्दगी हो रही है जिसकी वजह से बीमारियां फैलती हैं। इसको रोकने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एफीशेंसी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इसी मैशिनरी के द्वारा हम अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाना चाहते हैं। पहले जितना प्रयत्न हुआ उससे इसको सुधारा नहीं जा सका। इस योजना में इसके लिए जो पालिसी दी गयी है उस पर दृढ़ता से अमल होना चाहिए। अफसरों की जिम्मेदारी मुकर्रर करनी चाहिए उनको अधिकार भी देने चाहिए। साथ ही यह भी देखना चाहिए कि वह इनकाम्पीटेंट हों तो उनको निकालने की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। वह टैक्स पेयर पर बोझ बन कर नहीं रह सकते। यह कोई परवरिश खाता नहीं है।

बेईमानी जहां हो उसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। अगर किसी ने घूसखोरी की हो या रिश्वत ली हो तो महीनों और सालों तक कार्रवाई चलती रहती है और ढील पड़ जाती है और मुकदमा खराब हो जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसे मामलों में जिस तरह से हो जांच को एक या दो सप्ताह में पूरा करना चाहिए। यह होगा तभी लोगों को शासन में विश्वास पैदा होगा। लोग आपको सहयोग देंगे और दिलचस्पी लेंगे और योजना का स्वागत करेंगे और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जितनी आपको आशा लगी हुई है उससे ज्यादा सहयोग आपको मिलेगा।

[श्री राघे लाल व्यास]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूं।

Shri K. S. Ramaswami (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, the immediate aim of the Third Five Year Plan is to create a self-generating economy. Rightly, we have included in the core of the Plan agriculture, steel, machine building, fuel and power, transport and technical education.

16.53 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

To attain self-sufficiency in agriculture and industry we have to hold the price line. To hold the price line is somehow complicated now. Of course, there is the monetary and fiscal policy of the Government. If there is shortage of goods the Government can undertake State trading, bring controls and to some extent check the prices. But the ultimate solution does not lie there. We have to produce more goods, agricultural as well as industrial. We have to produce more agricultural goods. that is, foodstuffs as well as raw materials for industries and exports. For that, of course, great priority is given to agriculture in the draft Plan. But what is given for agriculture does not go to step up production. It goes for animal husbandry, irrigation and power—major and minor—agricultural education and all that. The thing which produces immediate results is fertilisers. For that we have not given sufficient importance. We need even now about 16 lakh tons of fertilisers, but by the end of the Third Plan period the estimate is only about 15 lakh tons. That is hardly sufficient. More fertiliser plants should be set up immediately or more fertilisers should be imported to see to it that food production goes up, the agriculturists get more produce and thereby more prices. Otherwise, that is, if there is less produce it is quite likely that the price will still be higher. Regarding transport, I wish to say a word. Especially in the matter of railways, the South has been neglected to a great extent in the First as well as the Second Plans. In the Third Plan also, there is not much provision for railways in the four Southern States taken together. Some time back it was stated on behalf of the Ministry that new railways would be opened only in places where industrial development had been planned. I do not know why industrial development has not been planned in the South. The transport available is hardly sufficient to cope with the requirements of even the small number of industries we have.

On the eve of Independence Day, the Minister for Industries, Madras wrote an article, from which I quote:

> "The current non-Railway consumption of coal in Madras is, however, restricted by the inadequate transport facilities. It has been estimated that another million tons of coal will be absorbed in industries and other uses in the State, where adequate transport facilities are available. This shortage, if made good, will restore the balance in the pattern of coal consumption in the State."

Later on, he says:

> "The inadequacy of transport facilities is another bottleneck which hinders industrial growth. We are now dependent upon other States at long distances for securing the two basic raw materials required for industry, viz., coal and iron. In future also our dependence on imports from other States will not decrease. In the context of these, the adequacy of transport facilties for the transport of raw materials to this State and the export of finished goods from this State to other States assumes considerable importance. The transport bottleneck between Vijayawada and Madras affects the economy of Madras as a

whole. We have time and again experienced the inadequacy of line capacity and shortage of wagons. As an example in point, coal and pig iron deliveries to the State have virtually ceased during the past few months. In consequence, foundries have had to close down, resulting in loss of production and in unemployment. Physical availability and timely and regular supply of rew materials and semifinished products required by the industry are the *sine qua non* of industrial development. It is, therefore, of prime importance that steps are taken to improve rail transport facilities in particular."

That is the situation there. There is great demand in Madras State for a few lines, especially the Chamarajanagar-Satyamanagalam line and the Salem-Bangalore line. The States of Andhra, Mysore and Kerala also press for the former line. The engineering and other surveys in connection with this line have been completed, and it has been given top priority by the Railway Board, but it has not been taken up yet. In the past the Minister has promised that it would be taken up, but the promise has remained unfulfilled.

The Salem-Bangalore, link is also very much important, as industries are coming up in Salem, and raw materials and finished goods have to move from Salem to other places. So, these two lines should be definitely taken up in the Third Plan and the needs of Madras State fully met.

Regarding ports, Tuticorin and Mangalore were to be taken up in the Third Plan, but now I do not know whether this has been completely given up. There is great popular demand for this. Commitments have been made, and great hopes have been raised in the minds of the public that they would be taken up, but enough money has not been provided for their development. I hope this will be taken into consideration and more funds would be allotted for the development of these two ports. If there are not enough funds for the Sethusamudram-Tuticorin integrated project, at least Tutcorin should be taken up, so that its hinterland may improve economically.

Industries should be licensed region-wise, and all parts of the country should be given some basic and heavy industries, so that ancillary industries may grow up around them. Industrial estates should be set up in rural parts also, so that the people there may get some employment, so that the unemployment problem may be solved to some extent.

17 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: It is now 5 p.m. We shall take up the discussion relating to the closure of the Palai Central Bank.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I speak for just a minute?

Mr. Speaker: If I intend calling the hon. Member, I shall do so on the next day; if I do not intend calling him, there is no meaning in asking me to call him now. I shall certainly give him an opportunity tomorrow.

DISCUSSION RE: CLOSURE OF PALAI CENTRAL BANK—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: Under the rules, with respect to a motion under rule 193, only 2½ hours are allotted for the discussion. If the time is to be extended, then an hon. Member has to make a motion that it must be extended.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): I beg to move:

> "That the provision regarding time-limit in Rule 194 of the Rules of Procedure be suspended with reference to the discussion on the closure of the Palai Central Bank and the time be increased from 2½ hours to 4 hours.".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the provision regarding time-limit in Rule 194 of the Rules of Procedure be suspended with reference to the discussion on the closure of the Palai Central Bank and the time be increased from 2½ hours to 4 hours.".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister wanted half an hour.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I may take a little more.

Mr. Speaker: At 6.30 P.M. we shall conclude this debate. So, I shall call the hon. Minister at about 5.45 P.M.

Now, Shri A. K. Gopalan. I find that hon. Members have said most of the things.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): There are some new things to be said.

Mr. Speaker: I am not talking about Shri A. K. Gopalan. The other day, I found that after two or three speakers had finished, the others only went on expatiating on the same points which had already been mentioned.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: As far as the liquidation of the Palai Central Bank is concerned, I want to point out that it is not a matter of Kerala alone, but a matter concerning the banking industry in this country and also the economy of Kerala because the whole economy of Kerala is going to suffer on account of this, and the other small banks that are there in Kerala are also going to be closed or liquidated.

Two days back, I got a letter from the S. I. Banking Corporation, Trippunnithura, that the license had been refused to that bank, and, therefore, the banking business there had been stopped. I have got a copy of that letter here. I under stand that some other small banks also may be closed or they will not continue to function, within the next fifteen days, though it may not be on the orders of the Reserve Bank.

I want to point out to the Finance Minister that it is not only the five thousand or six thousand depositors who would suffer, but the whole trade and business in Kerala also would suffer. In Kerala, there is what is known as the chit fund and what is known as the *kuri*. There are about a thousand or thousand and five hundred chit funds operating there, and all these depend on the banks. So, the closure of the Palai Central Bank would make these chit funds also suffer very much. In these chit funds, the small people invest their money, maybe, four annas, or eight annas, or a rupee per month. So, it is not merely the depositors who will suffer, but even the poorer sections of the people would suffer. They have put their savings in the chit funds or in the small banks or in some small business. So, my request is that Government must consider three things.

Firstly, as had been agreed upon by all the previous speakers, and supported by many of the previous speakers, the liquidation proceedings of the Palai Central Bank must be immediately stayed, and steps may be taken to merge it with the State Bank of India, in order to save the depositors as well as the employees and the banking industry in general and the weak economy of Kerala. The second point which had only been referred to, but which I think is very important is that a commission of enquiry should be immediately constituted, including an eminent economist and a Supreme Court judge as chairman, to go into this matter. After the statement of the Finance Minister the other day, so many things have appeared in the papers which go entirely against his statement. The Finance Minister has agreed to answer all those things. But in spite of that, I think it is very

essential that there must be an inquiry into this matter. There are three parties involved in it; one is the Reserve Bank, the other is the Finance Ministry and the third the Palai Bank directors and others responsible for the management of the Bank. One is throwing the blame upon the other.

The most important thing today is to save the depositors and see that they do not suffer. It is also important to see on whom the fault lies and who is the culprit. In this context, an inquiry is very essential.

The next question is about the nationalisation of banks. As far as this question is concerned, we have raised it several times in Parliament and the Government had not agreed with it. But now it has to be reconsidered. Especially as far as Kerala is concerned, it is necessary because there are small banks in Kerala. We also know about the Laxmi Bank. There was a crisis in that bank. We know about it. So it is time for Government to reconsider this question of the nationalisation of banks and also immediately to see that at least as far as Kerala is concerned, the banks there are nationalised.

When we talk of nationalisation, we say it is the duty of the Government to infuse confidence in the people that whatever they save should be put in banks. So either nationalise the banks or take the responsibility to see that the man who puts whatever little he saves in banks has the confidence that his money will be safe and will be available to him in times of difficulty. So when the Government say that they will not nationalise the banks and also say that they do not know what happens, the whole economy of the country will certainly be in difficulty. There will be no money for the Plan; nobody will invest whatever little he has in banks. So, as far as the Plan resources are concerned, they will not get anything.

In Kerala, even if small banks are closed, certainly people will not put their money in banks because there will be no security. Government do not nationalise the banks nor take action by which confidence is infused in the depositors that their money would be safe.

I shall now go into the question of the allegations and counter-allegations the statement of the Finance Minister and also of the directors. I do not wish to repeat what the Finance Minister said here. It has already been said that it is unsatisfactory. But there are certain things which he has said.

Mr. Speaker: What do the directors say?

Shri Punnoose: He is coming to that. The Finance Minister is more important.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The Finance Minister said in his statement:

> "The main purpose of these inspections is to secure that the banks function efficiently and in the interests of the depositors and the Reserve Bank uses them primarily for guiding and advising the management and not as an instrument for the dissolution of these institutions except when it is inescapable in the interests of the depositors".

Whatever has happened is against what he has said. I want to know from the Finance Minister whether it is a fact that in 1951 there was an inspection by the Reserve Bank and the inspector sent a report saying that the Bank should be closed. I want also to know whether in 1956 there was another inspection by the Reserve Bank and the inspector said that the Bank should be closed. It is very essential and necessary to know if the report of the Reserv Banke was to the effect that the functioning of the Palai Bank was not sound. If it is correct, the whole responsibility rests upon the Finance Ministry and Government in

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that in spite of what the Reserve Bank had said, they did not do it. Why did they not do it?

Shri Morarji Desai: Which year is the hon. Member referring to?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: One inspection was in 1951 and the other in 1956. It has already been stated by the Finance Minister that there were inspections in 1951, 1956, 1958 and 1960. The Finance Minister stated:

> "The defects noticed in these inspections were taken up with the management and over a long period the Reserve Bank made patient and continuous efforts to make the management rectify the defects, and secure a more efficient functioning of the institution."

> "It is tragic that these efforts proved of no avail".

We want to know what was the report in 1951. What were the directions given to the Bank? What was the report in 1956? What was the report in 1958; what was the report in 1960 and what were the directions?

According to the Banking Companies Act of 1949, whatever directions are given to the bank are obligatory. They are not merely given as advice. There are so many sections in the Act and each one of them says it is obligatory. If it is obligatory, we want to know what were the instructions given and why the instructions were not obeyed by the directors of the Bank. If the instructions were not taken by the directors of the Bank in 1951, 1956, 1958 and 1960, why did Government keep quite. The result of these instructions proving of no avail, what were the things done by the Government—the Finance Ministry? That is very important.

I want to point out that there are so many acions to be taken before the liquidation of the Bank. Sections 35A 36(1) and 45(J) of the Banking Companies Act give certain powers. By these powers, they can say that so far as the loans and advances are concerned, certain defects are there and so you should be careful or you should not do it.

Section 35A says:

> "Where the Reserve Bank is satisfied that—
>
> (a) in the national interest; or
>
> (b) to prevent the affairs of any banking company being conducted in a manner detrimental to the interests of the depositors or in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the banking company....."

it can issue instructions. It is necessary to issue instructions to the banking companies and say these things must be done. What were the instructions given? Why is it that these instructions were not obeyed? These instructions are obligatory. So, if instructions were given and were not obeyed, then, another thing has to be done according to section 36(1) of the Act. Section 36(1) says:

> "The Reserve Bank may—
>
> (a) caution or prohibit companies generally of any banking company in particular against entering into any particular transaction or class of transactions, and generally give advice to any banking company;
>
> (b) on a request by the companies concerned.....
>
> (c) give assistance to any banking by means of the grant of a loan or advance....."

So, have you prohibited them against certain transactions? The Reserve Bank must have seen that their instructions are strictly obeyed.

Then the last thing is 45J. That is after liquidations. Section 45J says:

> "(1) The High Court may, if it thinks fit, take cognizance of and

try in a summary way any offence alleged to have been committed by any person who has taken part in the promotion or formation of the banking company which is being wound up or by any director, manager or officer thereof:"

So, from 1951 to 1960, the Reserve Bank as well as the Finance Ministry had opportunities to see that the provisions of the Banking Companies Act were applied to this Bank, either section 35A or 36 (1), or, after the liquidation, if any of the directions and others were responsible, to apply section 45J.

Now, to say that the Government or the Reserve Bank gave instructions to the Bank and they did not take them and so they had to liquidate it, is, certainly, to throw away their responsibility. The whole responsibility is of the Reserve Bank and of the Government. If it is correct that the Reserve Bank had given instructions in 1951 and 1956, then, it is naturally the responsibility of Government, the responsibility of the Finance Ministry. If instructions were given in 1951 and they were of no avail, why were they of no avail? Are there not powers according to the Banking Companies Act? Why should the liquidation be resorted to in 1960? There are allegations by the directors and others in the papers that it is vindictive action that is being taken now.

It is the duty of the Finance Ministry to point out from all these reports and other things that it was not vindictive. As far as Kerala is concerned, it is said that the whole thing has been done as a result of the vindictive attitude towards certain communities there. According to the report that we have received from the directors, they say that the assets of the bank today are very good and there is no reason why any action should be taken. They say that 'sticky' advances are those that are regarded by them as fully recoverable after some delay. They also say that today they have assets worth about Rs. 7,15,00,000 and the others that are found to be irrecoverable are unsecured but that does not mean that they would not be realised. They say that even though advances have been given without any security that does not mean that they would never be realised.

As I said, there are very serious allegations. It is the duty of the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank to prove that the facts that have been given to us by others are wrong and make the people understand that the facts as stated by them are correct. That is why I say it is not only a question of giving an explanation in the Parliament. It is highly necessary that a thorough enquiry is made.

As far as the directors are concerned, there are also allegations against them. It is said that there was a run on the bank. But it is only the poor pepole, the ordinary people, who have suffered. An ordinary man cannot run and when the run on a bank comes he will only be walking because he does not have a car or any other thing. Therefore, when the run on this bank came those who have motor cars got all their money. Only the poor people could not run, they walked and when they went there the bank was closed.

Who are the persons who have drawn their money? There are allegations that some of the directors, their relatives and their friends took all their money.

What are these irrecoverable and 'sticky' amounts? Were these irrecoverable and 'sticky' amounts there before 1951? I want to know this from the hon. Finance Minister. Has this happened only after 1951? If it was there before 1951, it was the duty of the Reserve Bank and the Finance Ministry to see that within four or five years matters were set right. If it has come only after 1951 there was enough time for them to set things right. They receive inspection reports and from those reports they could have seen that irrecoverable and 'sticky' amounts were on the increase. In the last five or six years they could have seen to it that the affairs of the bank were set right

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

That is why I say that there should be a thorough enquiry about this. Political motives are also attached to it; we do not know what exactly it is. As far as the allegations and counter allegations are concerned, one side says that there is absolutely no reason why the bank should be liquidated in 1960.

Another thing that I want to point out is about nationalisation. Today the position is that certainly the Government has to take responsibility because it was the responsibility of the Government. Even assuming that what the directors have said is not correct, assuming that their allegations are not correct, it was the responsibility of the Government to have set matters right much earlier. The Companies Act was there. They could have prohibited things much earlier. The other day the Finance Minister said that if he had done these things before the same thing would have happened.

Shri Morarji Desai: When did I say that?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: He himself said the other day that if they had reported to liquidation much earlier it would have been bad and therefore you waited for some time. It is just like waiting patiently for some time when a man is sick without giving any medicine to him and then rushing with injections and other things when he is about to die. What was the action that was taken? If the facts that we have got are correct, they not only show that no action was taken but they also show that the action was delayed in such a way that the depositors were all made to suffer. The depositors who deposited their money after 1956 at least could have been saved if action had been taken then. The hon. Finance Minister cannot go back on his statement. It has already been admitted by him that the affairs of the bank were very bad and warnings were given to the directors but they proved to be of no use. If action had been taken at that time, certainly the depositors who deposited their money after 1956 could have been saved.

That is why I say, Sir, that there should be a thorough enquiry. This is not the case with only one bank. There is also the case of the Lakshmi Bank. There are other banks also in India. So, if there are no rules by which the Government have not got enough powers to check up these things, at least hereafter, the law must be changed in such a way that the man who puts his money in any bank in India is able to have confidence and is able to know that there are enough powers for the Government so that any little money that is invested in the bank will not be taken away by somebody, by the directors or anybody else. It should be seen that their hard-earned money is not taken away by anybody. So, I say that even if this bank is merged with the State Bank, unless and until there is an enquiry, certainly, certain things will not come out. If the Finance Minister says that there will be no enquiry, definitely I will say that there is some thing bad about the Reserve Bank or the Finance Ministry which he feels should not come out. If the Finance Minister says that there will be no enquiry, then he will have to take the whole responsibility and the country will understand that it was the vindictiveness that was responsible for this affair. If there is no enquiry, it would also mean that the Finance Minister will be helping the directors and others, about whom there are charges today. The people want to know who who are those people who have withdrawn the money within the last two months before 9th August; how much money was withdrawn; by whom was it withdrawn; was it by the directors or by any others who were connected with it. That is why I suggest two things: there must be an enquiry, and immediately, there must be a merger of this bank with the State Bank.

Now, there was the question of the tax-payers' money being spent to

relieve the suffering. I do not want to go into that matter now. But, then, if at least two naye paise, so to say, of the tax-payers' money is not spent for this, I can say that 150 lakhs of tax-payers in Kerala will not be there, because this affects the people of Kerala very much; not only does this affect Kerala but it will have serious repercussions in the South—Tamil Nad, Mysore and other places. The whole area there is affected by this affair.

I request the Finance Minister to be good enough to see that this bank is merged with the State Bank. If proper action is taken in regard to the liabities as they stand today, then the Minister will not have to spend the money of the tax-payers. The money will certainly come in. Suppose there may be a man who had nothing but who had taken some money. If strong action is taken, the others will be there and, they will all rush and deposit back the money. So, strong action is necessary, and the Finance Minister need not touch a single pie of the general tax-payer if he very boldly merges the bank with the State Bank and takes strong action. I request him to do that and also to see that in public interest an enquiry is conducted. Therefore, I request that my suggestions may be accepted by him.

Shri Jinachandran (Tellichery): Many hon. Members have already dealt with the aspects of the Palai Central Bank. So, I will just give some of the salient features. I may state that the position of the bank on 5-8-1960 was far more satisfactory according to the standards set by the Reserve Bank. If a comparative study of the financial position of the Palai Central Bank on 5-8-1960 as reported by the Reserve Bank and the financial position of all scheduled banks put together, as announced by the Reserve Bank, is made, it would be seen that the Palai Central Bank maintained as cash assets 15.68 per cent of its demand and time liabilities including borrowings from banks as against the all-India average of 10.15 per cent for all scheduled banks.

The main charge against the bank is that it had too low a percentage of cash resources. The above figures show that the charges are not correct. Taking both cash assets and Government securities into consideration, they constitute 44.93 per cent. of the same liabilities for the Palai Bank as against 46.17 per cent. for all scheduled banks

According to section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, a scheduled bank has to maintain with the Reserve Bank five per cent of the demand and two per cent. of the time liabilities. According to this, the Palai Bank ought to have a little more than Rs. 24.5 lakhs against which the Bank had more than Rs. 45 lakhs. If we analyse the bank's figures further, it will be seen that the bank's admittedly realisable assets constitute more than 80 per cent. of the liabilities, excluding, of course, the advance amount of some Rs. 2.27 crores stated to be irrecoverable by the Reserve Bank, and mentioned by the Finance Minister in his statement.

Shri Maniyangadan yesterday submitted to this House about the Bharananganam Bank, in whose case the Reserve Bank committed a huge mistake. The Reserve Bank said that they will not be able to pay the depositors, whereas within six months they paid all the depositors and they have already paid 12 annas in the capital. This shows the Reserve Bank also sometimes commits mistakes.

Whether it was necessary or not, a crisis has happened. Now it must be our endeavour to find a way out not only to safeguard the interests of the depositors and the employees, but also in the general interest of the country.

In this morning's papers, we find mention made of some workable schemes under consideration to safeguard the interests of the depositors. One alternative suggestion seems to be that the depositors may voluntarily

[Shri Jinachandran]

agree to set aside part of their deposits as reserve against bad debts and following this, the State Bank may take over the bank without liability to itself. This is a good idea and worth exploring. An estimate of the deficit as correctly as possible should be made out within the shortest time. Supposing the shortfall is 15 per cent of the total deposits—or whatever be the deficit—make a provision to write down the depositors' amounts by 15 per cent., of course with the full consent and approval of the depositors. Out of the 15 per cent, 10 per cent. may be transferred to a special bad and doubtful reserve and the other 5 per cent. to be converted into share capital and shares issued to the depositors who have thus foregone the 15 per cent. Write down the present share capital to 10 per cent of the original value, the balance 90 per cent. having been deemed to be lost by the present shareholders. The amounts so released from share capital shall also be credited to the bad and doubtful reserve. By this process, the bank will have more than Rs. 2 crores as bad and doubtful reserve including the existing general reserve. This will more or less meet the possible bad debts at a liberal estimate.

Thereafter the management could be taken over by the State Bank. The Reserve Bank could help the reconstituted bank with necessary funds on the security of loans and advances of the bank. To create confidence in the public, the State Bank of India must take shares in the bank to the extent of some 10 lakhs and the State Government may deposit with the bank Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs. This will not only enable the bank to tide over the present difficulties, but will create an additional sense of security in the minds of the public.

The amounts thus foregone by the depositors and credited to bad debts reserve should not be treated as profit for the purpose of taxation. The bank should get at least a tax holiday for five years. If, during further inspection, it is found that the bank was actually running at a loss from 1950 on account of bad debts, the income-tax levied and recovered from 1950 onwards are to be refunded. This amount will also go to the reserve.

By these suggested methods, the depositors stand to lose only 10 per cent. of their deposits, but they can be sure of getting a dividend on the 5 per cent. converted as share, if the scheme is properly worked out. If liquidation takes place, they may or may not get even half and that too after a number of years. Neither the Reserve Bank nor the State Bank take any big risk and no taxpayers' money is involved.

In conclusion, I will say that the Palai Central Bank is the biggest bank in Kerala. Kerala, as everybody knows is a problem State with every conceivable problem. After the political upheaval of the past few years we have just emerged and are trying to put our house in order. We are fighting hard to march abreast with other parts of India in building our industry and production. We are still lagging far behind. We have now settled ourselves and are going in the right direction. Now, as if a bolt from the blue, this Bank crash came on the 9th August. This has upset the very equillibrium of the State. This crash, if not remedied, is going to have serious repercussions on the economy of our State and will vitally affect our Third Plan and all that. As already stated, the Bank is not so bad and beyond redemption as to warrant closing down. I would submit to the House and to the hon. Finance Minister specially to be very considerate to the State of Kerala and to revive the Bank on the lines suggested earlier.

I would like to add one more thing. Unfortunately the Reserve Bank did not act impartially with the Palai Central Bank as we find on going through the accounts. I request the hon. Finance Minister not to be Lord Shiva, the Destroyer but to become

Brahma, the Creater. I humbly request him once more not only on behalf of the shareholders but also on behalf of the depositors to be the merciful Brahma.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a sentence of death on a person, liquidation of a bank and insolvency for an individual are three grave and important matters in the life of an individual, a Corporation or a company. All these three acts have to be fulfilled within the ambit of the highest principles of justice, equity, fairplay and morality. I do not know whether all these principles have been fulfilled in the execution of this one act, namely, the closure of the Palai Bank. I do not envy the hon. Finance Minister. He is in the most unenviable position. He does not know whether to smite the directors or to extract the last gold tooth from the mouth of the creditor or to oblige the poor depositor. He has also perhaps been warned that the Finance Ministry has had the largest number of elusive holders of office, namely, within the last ten years three have gone out of office, the three who did not vitally belong to the Congress Party. But the present holder of this office is a tough man who has his roots within the Party and he will not run away from any crisis. I think we expect him to do fairplay and justice whatever hardships he may have referred to in the first instance.

Speaking on the Banking Companies Bill in 1953 I had said that the age of guinea pig directors was over. I am sorry that within a space of seven years I have to eat my own words. The age of guinea pig directors is not over and the guinea pig directors are very well described in the Banks Liquidation Proceedings Committee. They said:

> "The failure of banks for the most part can be ascribed to mismanagement or incompetence on the part of their directors. We find that it is not uncommon that the directorate of most of the banking companies which have gone into liquidation consisted of one or two dominating directors and a number of complaisant directors who, in England, have been aptly called guinea pig directors because they merely said "yes" at Board meetings and departed with the prescribed amount of guineas as fees after having been provided with a lunch."

This seems to be the state of affairs even now in many large companies. There are a hundred families which want to own the wealth of this land, a land where there are 400 million impoverished people, and huge amounts are transferred from one account to another.

I shall confine myself to the role of the Reserve Bank and also the depositors. We want the Reserve Bank to hold a very powerful umbrella over our economy. The Reserve Bank cannot lend the umbrella at summer time and take it away in the monsoon time. The Reserve Bank has to take the World Bank as its model. The World Bank in the last 15 years has established a wonderful record. I would like the hon. Finance Minister and those running the Reserve Bank to read the article which appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* Weekly as recently as 18th August last. The paper sent out one of its best writers, J. S. Morris, to the World Bank, and he came to certain conclusions, and I hope the House will bear with me because if we build up a bank, let us build it up on very sure foundations.

I is a tragedy that the first English Governor of the Reserve Bank—unfortunately I forget his name—got fever in Delhi got into the air-conditioned compartment and as a result got more fever and died. If he had lived for a longer period, with his experience and uncanny wisdom he might have been able to build up the Reserve Bank on surer foundations. I would like to repeat some words

[Shri Joachim Alva]

wnich I had said on a former occasion, words of gravity and responsibility for which I was taken to task. What I said was: the first Indian Governor of the Reserve Bank cannot be succeeded by his next-door neighbour, and the third Governor of the Bank who was to succeed, but did not succeed, could not be his old friend and class-mate! and; the first Indian Managing Director of the State Bank cannot be the brother-in-law of the second Governor of the Reserve Bank! I gave these facts without quoting the names. The Finance Minister who is perhaps new to his office and the working of the Reserve Bank—I do not doubt his ability to handle any subject under the Sun—should be aware of these facts, and should know how the Reserve Bank functions.

I put many questions about the failure of the Exchange Bank of India and Africa. The Exchange Bank of India and Africa was hardly within 100 yards of the Reserve Bank, and Rs. 80 lakhs were lent to that Bank. The managing director of that bank committed every kind of fraud in the heart of Bombay. When I raised the question in the House, the then Finance Minister was very touchy about it. Dr. John Matthai, who was earlier the Finance Minister then, and who is no more,—I am saying this with all sincerity, I shall never try to tell an untruth—said: "Alva, Mr. Deshmukh is very touchy about the Exchange Bank." I told him I did not question the integrity of Shri Deshmukh, but if he allowed Rs. 80 lakhs through some kind of negligence to go down the drain and the Exchange Bank crashed, it was a serious matter. The crash of that Bank had a terrible effect in Africa. Before that you could go to Africa and collect so much money, for any Indian enterprise but today after that crash you will not be able to collect a rupee, because they say: you collected our money and you allowed that bank to crash.

The Reserve Bank must build up a team of first class men, must bring in fresh blood from the Exchange Banks. The half a dozen Exchange Banks in our country may be foreign banks, but there are first class Indians there with 15 to 20 years of standing. The State Bank does not handle all kinds of intensive commercial and foreign exchange business. So, able men from the Exchange Banks must be brought over, and in a crisis like this it is such experienced men that will be of help.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I put a question to the speaker? Would he kindly let me know who are the relatives in the Reserve Bank management?

An Hon. Member: He did not say that.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then, why was it mentioned?

Shri Joachim Alva: Shri Ilandoo, when he became the first Indian Managing Director of the State Bank was the brotherin-law of Shri B. Rama Rau, the then second Indian Governor of the Reserve Bank. The reason for my mentioning this is this, namely, that lesser people follow in the mistakes laid down by the others. It has been said that in the Palai Bank, all the directors up to 1959 were all members of the same family. You cannot allow this kind of thing. It is also said that 20 out of 25 managers of the Palai Bank were all relations in the same family.

The Reserve Bank had a moral duty to put down that kind of thing with a firm hand. If they had put down these things firmly, today, the poor depositors numbering about 85,000 would not have to suffer. There was a piteous tale in Bangalore. There was a meeting of the depositors, and this is the report of *The Deccan*

Herald dated the 22nd August, 1960. I shall read it out. It says:

> "A lady depositor of the Palai Central Bank, speaking at the meeting said, that while she endorsed the views of Finance Minister Morarji Desai that the general taxpayers should not be asked to pay for the loss of individual concerns, she could not but appeal to the Prime Minister that the money available under his Relief Fund should be utilised to help the poor depositors. The bank crash was a major tragedy affecting 85,000 depositors unlike natural calamities which were mostly local."

The report adds:

> "When she made the statement, she was in tears.".

We cannot on the one hand claim to be a welfare State and on the other say that we cannot ask the poor depositors to bear the liabilities of the private sector. We cannot have it both ways. The banks in the private sector are near enough to the public sector, and yet far away from it. They are near enough to claim all the privileges of the private sector but far away when the question of the responsibility of the public sector comes. Since 1926, we had 300 bank crashes. And what have we done to put our house in order? Did we profit by past failures? Have we framed any rules and any code of ethics that if a director is involved in a criminal case of cheating or breach of trust, he shall step out of the bank directorate gracefully without being asked to do so, and come back the moment he is acquitted by the court? We did not do anything of that kind.

The Reserve Bank perhaps does not feel strong enough to have the guts to ask the directors to keep out in such cases. I do not blame the Finance Minister for this, but this is a matter which concerns the future of India and the future of the community. Finance Ministers may come and go, but the Reserve Bank has to be a very powerful factor; it is the fulcrum of our national economy, and if the Reserve Bank fails, everything will have failed.

We want to take care of the employees too. I remember about two years ago, the employees of the Grindlays Bank in Delhi had gone on strike and they went on shouting, standing on the tables although I was half-hungry, at about 3 P.M. I walked up to them and told them, 'Why is it that you are doing something awkward and wrong? We cannot allow you to do something like this which will shame us before foreigners.' We are concerned with everything in the Reserve Bank. Unless we put these matters right, we cannot take care of our depositors, who number about 85,000.

I would like that all the moneys of the depositors who had deposited up to Rs. 10,000 be paid out straightway. Government owe a duty to the depositors. If there is anyone who has deposited money up to Rs. 10,000 he should be paid straightway, because he should not have a ruined home, he should not have penury, he should not have difficulties to face. We know what it means to them if they are to go without money, and if they have to forgo three or four months' salaries. I have asked many of my friends, especially journalists, 'What is it that made you go to the Palai Bank?'. Everyone of them said, 'They gave us facilities; they allowed us to draw money in time; they sent money to our relatives in time when cheques were cashed and so on. And this is the role which the State Bank of India has to play. The State Bank of India must play the role of the small bank. You cannot go to a State Bank and expect overdrafts etc. because when you see the collared gentlemen there, you do not feel like asking for any money by way of overdraft etc. But this is the role that the State Bank of India has to play in its numerous branches.

As I said, while speaking on a similar Bill in 1955 or so, we must have

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men running the banks, wearing even dhotis; by 'dhotis' I mean there must be men with humanity, men with kind feelings, to whom you can go and ask what you want, men who will come to you and ask you what you want.

In this connection, I would like to read out to the House what Mr. James Moris has to say about the World Bank. This is what he says:

> "'Develop a pleasing telephone manner' says one of the banks pamphlets of secretarial advice. Make the person who talks to you over the telephone glad he called you by expressing in your tone of voice a real desire to be of assistance.".

And now, here is something very important. The World Bank has been in existence for about 15 years, and the article in the *Manchester Guardian Weekly* goes on to say that it is also due to the man at the top. It goes on to say:

> "Not least to the man at the top of it at all. High above H street, in a room hung with golfing pictures, cartoons, splendid maps, portraits of eminent contemporaries, scrolls of honorary degrees, sits Eugene Black himself, the presiding genius of the affair. He is a powerful, enigmatic, possibly rather lovable man. He likes Shakespeare, and golf and grand-children, and views the world from his unique vant age-point with a gimlet eye of irony".

> "The World Bank has been run from the start on the most professional, most demanding business lines".

This is what we want the Reserve Bank to do, and these are the type of men on whom we will have to entrust our economic destiny.

The hon. Prime Minister made a very interesting remark that we shall have to take a lot of deficit financing. In regard to deficit financing....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is going from the Palai Bank to deficit financing. He might have an opportunity to deal with that during the debate on the Third Plan.

Shri Joachim Alva: I am coming to the point.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that I have also to speak?

Mr. Speaker: Apart from that, it is not relevant.

Shri Joachim Alva: On the 1st September 1939, notes in circulation were of the value of Rs. 172.37 crores. Now, that is, in July 1960, we reached the figure of Rs. 1835 crores. How much of this money has gone down the pockets of these poor depositors? A very infinitesimal part of it has gone down the pockets of the poor depositors who have deposited their money. We owe a solemn duty to them. The Finance Minister has a very difficult job. But the Reserve Bank must play its part and must pay very fairly upto all depositors.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir....

Shri Punnoose: May I point out before the hon. Minister rises to reply that I have received telegrams from the small banks who have deposited their money in the Palai Central Bank. They say that unless something is done immediately for them to get back their deposits, they will have to close down.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that he could have given that to me even afterwards? Nothing is going to crash within half an hour. I am sorry I have to say this because I do not understand the sense of proportion in this question.

Mr. Speaker: Copies of such telegrams are received by all Ministers. They would have got copies.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have been hearing very carefully and very patiently all the criticisms made of the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank. I have also been hearing patiently and very carefully all the suggestions made to me for better management of banks and also as regards the steps to be taken in connection with the proposed liquidation of the Palai Bank. I feel a little sad that in this House where we ought to be very careful about the economic structure of our country we are talking so lightly about the Reserve Bank on which the economic structure depends a great deal. I would not have minded severe criticism being made if there had been a failure on the part of the Reserve Bank to take some action or if they had gone wrong in some matter. In that case, the criticism should certainly be severe, according to the responsibility that a person or institution carries. But it is a matter of pride for me and for the country that the record of the Reserve Bank in this country is one of the best and is better than that of some other banks in other countries also. I therefore feel sorry that there should have been such a light talk about the responsibility of the Reserve Bank.

I am not surprised at the demand by the hon. Member from Kerala, the Deputy Leader of the Communist Group in this House.

Mr. Speaker: Now Leader.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am sorry I made a mistake. I must apologise to him.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): He is officiating leader.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am not surprised that he asked for a Commission of Inquiry. He is always fond of a Commission of Inquiry about everybody except himself and his Party.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): That does not come now.

Shri Morarji Desai: If a Commission is appointed, he will not even accept its findings if he does not agree with it. I do not see how one can satisfy a demand like this. A Commission of Inquiry would be required if the facts are not clear. In this particular case, it is argued that what I have stated in this hon. House on two occasions in connection with this affair has not been clear or that it has been contradictory with something else stated by some other people. I wish that the hon. Members who said this had a talk with me or discussed with me....

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I make a personal explanation, Sir? He is saying that I demand the Commission of Inquiry. I have read in the papers that the Kerala P.C.C. has also said that a Commission of Inquiry should be appointed. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not see any personal explanation is required in this matter.

Shri Punnoose: We made a demand for the Commission of Inquiry. Instead of dealing with it the Minister is dealing with our conduct and all that.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is very relevant. It is not irrelevant. I am only saying that when a Commission of Inquiry is asked for properly and is believed in, I can understand the demand is genuine. It is only to prove that the demand has no meaning that I said this. (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. K. Gopalan: He is saying that we talk all this here. But everyday I see in the papers in Kerala something about the Reserve Bank and all these things. It is written not in our paper but in his own paper. Let him stop that.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Government have not accepted the recommendations of Commissions so many times. Have they not appointed Commission before. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I allowed hon. Members on this side to speak at leisure. I never interrupted them nor did any other person from the right side interrupt them.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: We expected a reply.

Mr. Speaker: He is replying in his own way. All that he says is that a Commission of Inquiry is no doubt asked for; but, from his experience he says that nothing absolutely new will turn out. Even if a Commission of Inquiry is appointed, there is no guarantee that those who sponsor the Commission of Inquiry will accept its findings. We cannot quarrel with his opinion. He is entitled to say that as much as any other hon. Member is entitled to express his opinion.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am very sorry that hon. Members do not have any patience to hear their own criticism; but they are ready to criticise other people. (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Let the Speaker say that. I want to say that I am the most patient man here and you have never seen me impatient in this House.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am seeing the exhibition of patience just now. I did not interrupt the hon. Member.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: He is insinuating *mala fides*.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no insinuation. That is a definite statement. I am not given to insinuations. I am only given to stating facts.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: And that is done with *mala fides*.

Shri Morarji Desai: I was patient when the hon. Member made charges against me and the Reserve Bank, and against the Government. I did not get up and contradict him; nor did I try to interrupt him. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have been hearing some hon. Members attributing motives for the liquidation of this bank. Therefore, the hon. Minister is entitled to reply to that. (*Interruptions*). Order, order.

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member said that this action was vindictive.

Shri Punnoose: That is the allegation. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Let there be no interruptions please. I am afraid I will have to ask the hon. Member to resume his seat. If the hon. Member has the right to say that it is vindictive, is it not open to the hon. Minister to say that it is wrong? On the other hand, those persons who accuse him have got some other motives behind them. If they have aright to accuse others, the others have a right to defend in their own way. (*Interruptions*). Let us hear calmly.

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member went so far as to say that this action was vindictive or will be considered vindictive if a Commission of Inquiry is not appointed. He also said that he will be free to draw a presumption or an inference that I have something to hide and, therefore, I am not appointing a Commission of Inquiry. If I try to reply to an allegation like that, it is said that I am making insinuations. I do not know what they expect me to do.

I should like now to say that in this particular matter, there are three things which are said. One is that the Palai Bank which has been taken or which is being taken to liquidation was in a sound condition on the day it was being taken to liquidation. Whether that is correct or not it will be my endeavour to convince the House. After hearing me, if hon. Members want to frame any opinion they can do so and they can condemn me if they want to do so. The House is free to do that. But without hear-

ing me to say that nothing has been done is not right. When I made the first two statements they were not statements which were completely on every issue, because I was not called upon to do so at that time. I only said that I made a statement which may be made the basis of a discussion because I wanted to help the hon. Members in this House to discuss a matter which they wanted to discuss so that they discuss it properly. And that is being taken as a want of giving proper information. Now, Sir, I cannot understand this sort of an attitude.

The second argument or second charge is that the Reserve Bank did not take action earlier. The third charge is that it took the action precipitatedly when it should not have taken. These last two arguments are very contradictory. That is what I said even in my statement. That is thrown in my face by the hon. Member. He said that I mentioned in my statement that if it is delayed this would happen. I have said that this is what would be said by hon. Members. I did not say that that would be so. But these are two contradictory arguments which are given in this very House. It is therefore that I have got to deal with them.

It was also said that the run on the bank had ceased when this had happened or when proceedings were taken for liquidation. It is on these matters that I should like to give a full explanation to this hon. House so that the House can judge whether the Reserve Bank was right in the step that it took or whether it failed in doing its duty.

Let us, Sir, understand the history of all these banks, to some extent, in the beginning, in the few sentences that I would like to put before this hon. House. The Banking Companies Act came into force in March 1949, and the figures which I have for the end of that year show that there were 620 functioning commercial banks at that time. The number is very large but the deposits were mostly with the bigger banks and with the other banks the deposits were very small. Over the last ten years during which the Act has been inforce a number of tiny and unsound institutions have gradually been weeded out. So the number of functioning banks declined to about 360 as at the end of 1959. This shows that about 260 banks or so went out of action in all this time and the hon. House has not noticed them at all. That is what has happened. It has come to the notice of this House only when the Palai Bank is being taken into liquidation. Even when the Luxmi Bank was taken into liquidation more than two months back, nobody noticed it here. It is only when the Palai Bank has been taken into liquidation that all these things are being said. I have no objection to that, and it is good that this is discussed. I wish the other things were discussed even before because in that case we would have come to a knowledge of the proper facts earlier.

18 hrs.

Sir, the closing of a bank at any time cannot be a pleasant thing for anybody, and in this particular case I know the intense misery that has been inflicted on many people on account of what has happened about the Palai Bank. I am not unaware of it, but the uestion is whether the Finance Minis'ry or the Reserve Bank could have helped it and whether it is the Reserve Bank which is responsible for inflicting this misery; whether it could have been avoided or whether action could have been taken earlier, or should have been taken earlier. Action could have been taken earlier; I do not say that it could not have been taken earlier, but the question whether *it should* have been taken earlier is more relevant than whether it *could* have been taken earlier.

When all these banks came under the purview of the Banking Companies Act, they were not licensed.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

There was no necessity for a licence at that time. Licensing came in afterwards. Even then the provision was that for three years no licence was necessary; after that licensing would take place. This Act was applied to Travancore-Cochin as it then existed in 1951. Up to 1954 there was no question of licence or refusal of licence. Therefore, when we mention 1951 and the inspection of 1951, it must be remembered that at that time there was no question of refusal of a licence. There was no other step which the Reserve Bank could have taken except saying, "you must see this and you must see that." The authority for issuing effective directions also came in more in 1957 than in 1951. It was only after the amendment in 1956 end that full powers or the powers which exist today were given to the Reserve Bank. Yet, it can be said that since 1956, three years have passed: 1957, 1958 and 1959. We are in 1960. Therefore, I do not plead for a moment that the Reserve Bank had not had ample time, but when we examine the past history we must also bear these facts in mind.

I should first like to take the point about the run, because that has decided this issue. I would say that if there had been no run on this bank this action would not have been taken even when it was taken, as is seen from the inspection note issued to the bank on 21st July. Much is made of that 21st July, but it was done in course of time. The inspection was done in January or February. Several things were asked for and some other things were done. Two directors had to be appointed and after these two directors were appointed they proposed to send a note so that they could consider it along with the new directors. Therefore, it became a little late and it went up to 21st July. It so happened that the run began to take place on this bank from 24th June practically from where the position has to be seen. It is said that this run had ceased on the 4th August when the Reserve Bank took a preliminary decision that it would have to take liquidation proceedings for this bank.

I will give the figures of the withdrawals from this bank week by week. For the period from the 6th May to the 1st July, the withdrawals were Rs. 12 lakhs; for the week ending 8th July, Rs. 17 lakhs; for the week ending 15th, Rs. 20 lakhs; for the week ending 22nd, Rs. 23 lakhs; for the week ending 29th, Rs. 29 lakhs; and for the week ending 5th August, Rs.35 lakhs. It will thus be seen that the run did not disappear as it was argued here: I do not know from where the facts were obtained. I have argued this matter with some of my friends; I have discussed it with them; and they said that the run had stopped on the 5th, 6th or the 7th August.

Shri Jinachandran: Is it not a fact that out of Rs. 35 lakhs more than half was withdrawn from the New Delhi Branch?

Shri Morarji Desai: I was coming to that. If he had waited, I was going to give the figures, because I had a discussion. It was said that the Delhi branch had this run. Out of Rs. 35 lakhs, Rs. 16 lakhs are from the Delhi branch. Yet, Rs. 19 lakhs are from other branches. So, it can be seen that even the other branches were not free from the run, on the 5th August. On the last two days. I believe, if I am right, withdrawals from the Delhi branch were Rs. 5 lakhs each day. It may have lessened after 5th or 6th and it may be Rs. 1 lakh each day. I cannot get those figures now, because the branch offices are closed, and it is difficult for me to get them.

Therefore, it will be seen that the Reserve Bank had to consider the position very seriously on the 4th August. When they got the information and when they found that Rs. 1·5 crores had already ben withdrawn and when they found that the bank had only Rs. 1·5 crores more to distribute immediately, they had to consider whether they should allow that also to be finished and afterwards leave the reminder to the winds. That is what they had to con-

sider. I think the Reserve Bank would have failed in its duty if it had not taken the step it took on the 5th August. That is my own view. I may be wrong. If I am wrong and if the House, in its wisdom, thinks that I am wrong, I am prepared to pay any penalty that the House may lay down. I consider that the Reserve Bank had not been wrong in this particular matter.

It is argued that the figure I had given first of all as Rs. 1·5 crores also was wrong. They said, it was Rs. 1·3 crores. There is not much difference between Rs. 1·5 crores and Rs. 1:3 crores. But it is not even Rs. 1·3 crores, because advances were given on deposits where the deposits could not be returned. That was Rs. 18 lakhs. So, if that is added to Rs. 1·3 crores, it comes to Rs. 1·5 crores. Then, I said Rs. 1:5 crores as remaining. That is also being disputed. I can go into that and just show what I said is correct.

It is said that the bank had cash in hand of Rs. 56 lakhs. It had a balance of Rs. 46 lakhs with the Reserve Bank and a balance of Rs. 61 lakhs with the other banks. It had Government and trustee securities of Rs. 311 lakhs. These were its assets. These, they said, should be considered liquid assets at the time. Let us examine whether they are liquid assets. They said that considering all this, they had borrowed Rs. 118 lakhs on the Government securities. That means, the total of Rs. 472 lakhs which they said was the liquid asset at the time is reduced to Rs. 354 lakhs when you deduct Rs. 118 lakhs. But whether it is Rs. 354 lakhs or Rs. 150 lakhs has to be seen now.

The bank had a cash of Rs. 46 lakhs. But as long as liquidation is not taken, the bank has to keep cash in every branch to work. It cannot, therefore, utilise all the Rs. 46 lakhs for payment as regards the run. So, they could have utilised out of Rs. 46 lakhs only Rs. 15 lakhs, because they had 26 branches and there must be at least a lakh of rupees for each branch. So, if you consider that, it would not come to more than Rs. 15 lakhs or Rs. 20 lakhs.

As regards the balance with the Reserve Bank, that is statutory. Out of Rs. 46 lakhs, at least Rs. 35 lakhs has got to remain there until the day of liquidation. It is only when liquidation is taken, that those Rs. 35 lakhs would be available. Till then only about Rs. 10 lakhs are available. As regards Rs. 61 lakhs, which is the balance with the other banks, the amount is there for transactions with those banks and all of it cannot be withdraw. Therefore what could be withdrawn from there also would be only Rs. 25 lakhs and nothing more. If you total up all this, it becomes Rs. 50 lakhs.

Then, it is said that Rs. 311 lakhs are Government and trustee securities. They excluded trustee securities and said it is Rs. 290 lakhs. Out of Rs. 209 lakhs, Rs. 118 lakhs which was previously withdrawn has to be deducted. This leaves Rs. 1·7 lakhs, or Rs. 127 lakhs to be more exact. But out of Rs. 1:73 lakhs there are several securities which require to remain there, with the bank. If this is deducted and also if it is borne in mind that the full value of the security is never advanced—it is always somewhat less—then it will be seen that more than Rs. 104 lakhs could not have been advanced on these securities. Now if this is totalled up it becomes Rs. 154 lakhs. That means that Iam wrong by Rs. 4 lakhs. But Rs. 154 lakhs and Rs. 354 lakhs are far apart. These very friends of mine will see . . .

Shri Jinachandran: Can they not sell the securities?

Shri Morarji Desai: How can securities be sold immediately like that? Even if some of them can be sold all of them cannot be sold. If it is taken into liquidation then all can be sold. But that is what is happening. To say that all these should be taken into account to satisfy the run on the bank is something which is very wrong.

Therefore it will be seen that it was not in a position.....

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): The Reserve Bank could advance some money on the strength of the securities to allay the fear of the people.

Shri Morarji Desai: As I said, it could have given Rs. 1 crore on this. That would have made it Rs. 150 lakhs. But suppose, the Reserve Bank gave another Rs. 1 crore, even then what? That has got to be seen. Then what remains afterwards is zero for all other people and Reserve Bank might also lose its money. That is all that would happen. That was a matter, therefore, which had got to be considered very carefully.

Now let us take also the liabilities. The liabilities are Rs. 8·69 crores on the 5th August, 1960. As against that the advances are Rs. 569 lakhs. Out of these Rs. 569 lakhs, Rs. 219 lakhs are irrecoverable; doubtful are Rs. 18 lakhs and what is called sticky are Rs. 112 lakhs. This comes to Rs. 349 lakhs or something like that or Rs. 350 lakhs nearly. Now it is said that "sticky" means that they can be recovered later. That is not so. Even interest is not recovered in some cases. I examined some advances of the sticky nature. One advance I found of Rs. 17 lakhs and the total property of that person and the family is Rs. 5 lakhs. Now you can see that even if I sell lock, stock and barrel the property of that person I would receive only Rs. 5 lakhs and not even Rs. 5 lakhs when it is put to auction. I do not think then I will get more than Rs. 3 lakhs out of the property of Rs. 5 lakhs. Therefore, the sticky advances mean Rs. 112 lakhs. Therefore, I say that about Rs. 3 crores are like this.

Now it is argued as to why this was allowed to go on for all these years when they noticed this condition earlier. That certainly is a very relevant question and if the Reserve Bank has not got a proper explanation for it, it stands to be condemned. Here, in this country, unfortunately I have been seeing that every action of an authority is doubted. In the first instance it is doubted. Nobody wants to believe any action of the authority. The presumption is against the authority. It is a very dreadful state of affairs for this country because we immediately attack the credit of the authority and then we think that we must be more effective. How are we going to be effective? We must wait to see whether the authority has done something wrong. I have found—I have experienced it myself—that if a Minister is in a car and meets with an accident for no fault of his immediately the people draw an assumption that the Minister was responsible for the accident. That is the sort of atmosphere people have created. We are also, in our wisdom here in this House where we are the custodians of the whole country, adding to that sort of atmosphere. Is it right, and will it be helpful for the development of the country? I do not know. That is what I would beg of my hon. friends to consider, because, after all, it is not actual authority which is useful or which is effective, it is the acceptance of authority which is effcetive. Howsoever clever the authority may be, if it is not accepted. and if its *bona fides* are doubted, it will never be able to work. That is the position. It is therefore that I am pleading in this connection.

I am very glad and happy also that this debate has taken place, because it also helps us to resolve many issues and to clarify our minds about several things. Why was this not done? They went on telling them that they should take certain steps to remedy the state of affairs. After 1954 or so, the Reserve Bank also found that all such advances practically ceased to be made. These irrecoverable advances are mainly the old advances plus interest added on to them. That is also a very strange thing, for many of these advances, I think more than 51 per cent, are only clean advances, only on personal security, and interest also is

not received on them, but the interest is credited to profits and dividend given on it, and income-tax also paid on it. Then it is added on to the advances, saying advances have increased. That is how it goes on. This was also pointed out by the Reserve Bank, but all the while the directors of the Bank disputed the figures given by the Reserve Bank and went on saying that the Reserve Bank's figures were wrong and their own figures were correct. All the while they went on disputing. I will go so far as to say that in 1958 end, the Reserve Bank asked this Bank not to pay a dividend, to curtail it, to finish it, because they were not making any profit, they were making a loss which was eating into the share capital. There was nothing left of the share capital, the deposits were getting wiped out, therefore the Reserve Bank asked them not to pay a dividend. In reply a long letter was written to the Reserve Bank in the beginning of 1959 by one of the Directors saying that the Reserve Bank was wrong, that the Palai Bank was very sound, that the Reserve Bank was unnecessarily hampering its working, and but for that interference the Palai Bank would have doubled its deposits. The Reserve Bank was wise enough to accept this advice or argument, and insisted that no dividend should be paid and proper accounting should be undertaken. The account being rendered from time to time was not in accordance with the Banking Companies Act. They could not have shown this interest which was not recovered as recovered and shown it in profits and paid dividends out of it. So, when the Bank prepared its balance sheet in March, 1960, it had to show this and therefore for the first time a loss of Rs. 14 lakhs and more was shown. That made the trouble for the Bank.

As they said they did not agree with the figures of the Reserve Bank, the Reserve Bank patiently argued with them, and ultimately they said they were deputing a responsible officer to sit down with them to convince them or to be convinced. They sat down in January-February, and the directors had to admit that the Reserve Bank's figures were correct. They admitted it orally, and now they say they do not admit anything, but there are witnesses for it. It is not that it is not right.

Now they have admitted that these are irrecoverable, and these are sticky. I gave you a sample of the "sticky" business, and you see what it means. They are not recoverable to a large extent. That is the position today. If out of Rs. 5·69 crores, about Rs. 3 crores could not be recovered, how is the Reserve Bank going to maintain this Bank after a run takes place? It only means that some amount can be taken away, the rest can go wherever they want to go. Therefore I said that the Reserve Bank was completely right in taking the step that it took at that time. If it had not done so, then certainly I would have blamed the Reserve Bank and I would have said that it had failed in its duty. If they were not strong in the earlier days, and if they did not refuse a licence, they did so because they would then have had to refuse licence to several banks. And what would have happened then? Just now, when this bank crashes, many of my hon. friends argue that the whole banking industry will fail and people will lose their confidence. But if many of these are refused licence, what will happen?

Therefore, the Reserve Bank had to exercise patience and proceed and see that the other banks are helped to rehabilitate themselves. That is what they are doing.

I must say that the Reserve Bank have done a good piece of work. Somebody can do it better, perhaps, I do not know if it cannot do it better; but from what I can see, at least I could not have done better than the Reserve Bank. That is what I have got to say. It is, therefore, that I am

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supporting the Reserve Bank or I am saying that the Reserve Bank is right. If the Reserve Bank was wrong, I would have not hesitation in telling this House that it is wrong. Government are not interested in maintaining any wrong anywhere, or in supporting it even when it feels that there is a wrong. That is the attitude that this Government have always adopted in all matters.

Therefore, it will be seen that no commission of enquiry is going to alter these facts.

Shri Punnoose: May I seek a clarification?

Shri C. D. Pande (Nainital): It is so clear.

Shri Punnoose: It is not so clear to me. All people are not equally intelligent. Therefore, may I seek a clarification? The hon. Finance Minister said that it was right that the Reserve Bank did not intervene earlier. I agree, but was it not possible for the Reserve Bank at some stage to step in and take over the management or appoint their own General Manager and dismiss the existing Board of Directors?

Shri Morarji Desai: They did this in 1960; the General Manager was appointed. As I said, if the run had not come, then they would have also taken steps to see if it could be rehabilitated by various methods. That was why that General Manager was appointed. He took charge on 1st July. And because the unfortunate officer took charge at that very time, and it has gone into liquidation in his time, now, everybody is trying to pounce on that officer and on the Reserve Bank and do not see any wrong in the management of the bank earlier.

The bank was told all the while to mend matters but it contested about the figures. I have got two letters before me as to what was written then in 1958, when they said that this dividend should not be paid. The Reserve Bank said that in the letter that was written. It shown what the Reserve Bank has been saying; but the management of the bank were contesting all the figures, just as they are contesting even now, but they are contesting it outside. None of them saw me. That is also very peculiar, because I would have shown them the figures to show that what they were saying is wrong. My hon. friends here believe in talks in the lobby. Well, I do not want to cast any reflection on the lobby, but it was referred to by one hon. Member here, that so many things are heard in the lobby. Many things are heard in the lobby. In the lobby, something was talked about my friend and predecessor. It was said to him that I had found fault with my predecessor in this matter, and this was conveyed to him. There could not be any greater lie than this. How could I ever find fault with him? If he is found fault with, then, I am equally responsible. I am not so stupid as to lay fault on somebody else, which also comes to me. I may be a rogue, but I am not so stupid a rogue.

You can call me a rogue if you like; that does not matter to me, because if I am not a rogue, then, whatever you tell me does not matter at all. That is how I take it. But, at any rate, I do not, and I would not accept the charge of stupidity in this matter. That is all that I have got to say.

Therefore, one has to be patient in this matter to know the facts. Now, who is going to alter these facts? I want to know. And who is going to suggest new facts? Now, this is the position of this bank. Is it very seriously argued that the State Bank or any other Bank should take it up and write off the loss of Rs. 3 crores? How can that ever be done? It is not merely the depositors' money in this bank that would come up, but the other depositors in other banks also

will raise this question immediately. If any bank which is very prosperous takes this up and writes off the loss, I may have nothing to say, but there again, you will say that the Reserve Bank have failed in their duty in allowing this bank to take up this liability, and if it afterwards comes into trouble and has to go into liquidation, you will say that this Reserve Bank and this Finance Minister were absolutely rotten. Let us not argue both ways. It is, therefore, that the Reserve Bank cannot look upon such an arrangement with any favour. They have got to give correct advice. If in spite of all this any bank wants to take it up, I certainly would not stand in its way. But I will try to see that it is sound and that it will be able to bear the loss of Rs. 3 crores.

Therefore, the only question which remains is how best to serve the depositors who have come into a very sorry plight. Many of them have been in a very miserable condition. I have no doubt about it. But what am I to do with this misery? I cannot remove all the misery. It was said that Government give money to refugees or to other people and that is also tax-payers' money and that is given to a few people. That is not so. We do not give money if any fire breaks out. We do not give money when thefts take place or robberies take place. We do not compensate people in those situations. But when natural calamities take place, we give help to rehabilitate themselves. We do not compensate anybody. We cannot because that is an impossibility.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Why not catch the thieves?

Shri Morarji Desai: In this matter, there is no question of helping the creditors and depositors because they will receive come money. It is not that all the money is lost. Thanks to the action of the Reserve Bank, the depositors will receive some money. We will try to see that they receive the maximum money. That is all I can promise to this hon. House. To that end, we are thinking of taking several steps. We will have to get the law amended. We cannot do it otherwise. But we will try and assess the whole thing quitely and find out how much money can be recovered, and whatever can be recovered can then be distributed quickly. Then the State Bank or its subsidiary can take up that part and distribute it quickly. They need not have to wait. The State Bank or the liquidator can recover the money as quickly as possible.

We also want to see, if the House, accepts it, an amendment can be made to the existing arrangement which is for paying only up to Rs. 100 in full. I should like to make an amendment—or Government may like to do so—whereby we pay up to Rs. 250 in full, and then the remaining is paid *pro rata*. Of course, before that, there will be some preferential claims also which will have to be paid even before the depositors are paid. They are salaries of servants and things like that. All these things come in. When one takes into account the assets, one forgets the other liabilities; it is not merely the depositors who have to be paid; there are also other liabilities. The shareholders are not going to get a farthing. If they had not paid fully their share capital, perhaps they would have been called upon to pay more. That is all that would have happened to the shareholders. But in this case, the shares have been fully paid. Therefore, there is no question of calling upon them to pay more.

Shri Warior (Trichur): They have got undue dividends already.

Shri Morarji Desai: But they have lost their capital completely.

Therefore, it will be seen that Government are not unmindful of this. We are also now thinking of taking several steps in regard to all the other banks which are there. We will try to take steps and do every-

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thing to see how best we can make their position so strong that such a crash does not occur again. I cannot guarantee that such a thing will not occur again. But we are trying now to see that that does not happen. For that also, an amendment of the Act will be required. We want to amalgamate certain banks. There are 100 banks in Kerala. You can imagine what the 100 banks can be, of what size they can be. Again, they are not all of them bad banks. Many of them are doing well. But they cannot stand if there is any difficulty.

Shri Warior: Most of them are collapsing.

Shri Morarji Desai: No, none will collapse in spite of all your desires.

Shri Punnoose: On a point of order. Yesterday also when I said that there was going to be a general crash out of genuine apprehension, the hon. Finance Minister said that that was perhaps what we wanted. Again he says immediately my hon. friend interjected that that is what we want. It is very wrong on the part of a senior Minister to get up and say that we want the crash of banks. Anyway, he will go down in history as the Finance Minister who has been responsible for the crash of several banks.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. I am really sorry at this. The hon. Minister takes the full responsibility to see that, as far as possible, there is no crash that takes place. That is his endeavour and responsibility. Hon. Members are aware of it and, therefore, they have had an opportunity to discuss this matter. Now, if hon. Members make an allegation that the banks are collapsing, that they are crashing, is it not proper for the hon. Minister to ask, 'Why are hon. Members making this allegation here?' It is trying to accelerate the banks' collapse.

Hon. Members can make statements here; but then it will lead to a run on these banks. Hon. Members must realise their own position here. It is not an easy thing. So, when the hon. Minister asks, 'Is it your desire?', though it may not be their desire, the effect will be that. Therefore, hon. Members will try to be patient. This is a very delicate matter. Nothing shall be said against a bank unless one has got inside knowledge. The Reserve Bank after looking into the affairs of this Bank said something and it comes up for criticism. Hon. Members may say on the floor of this House that they are likely to collapse. But they ought not to say that. It is a very delicate matter.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: We have got three telegrams. That is why we say that. We do not say that all the banks have gone. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Morarji Desai: I may say that all telegrams may not be believed. Even after the House knows the figures that I have given, is there any doubt that the figures I am giving are not correct? Then, why go about it in this manner? I have said, even before, that the Reserve Bank is trying to take every step to see that no bank which can be saved is allowed to go to ruin. That is what I have said. That is what we are trying to do. (*Interruption*). Certainly, if one bank cannot be saved what can we do? I cannot injure the good on account of the bad. That I cannot do. Therefore, I say that all the while when my hon. friends are saying that there is going to be a crash, it is helping the crash and it is not preventing it. If you want to promote confidence, for God's sake, do not say that they are going to crash. That is all I have to say. If the word 'desire' that I have used has hurt them, I am sorry. I would not like to use that word.

After all, hon. Members can have many jokes and repartees and so many things; but one repartee they

cannot bear. Why should they mind, if there is no desire. It is only when the cap fits that the man gets angry. If it does not fit, why should he get angry. I do not know why they should have felt hurt. I will be careful, certainly, to see that I do not hurt their feelings. I have no desire to hurt their feelings. I would be wrong in doing so. But I thought that in parliamentary life people take these things in a sporting manner. (*Interruptions*).

I hope what I have said will satisfy the hon. House about the rightness of the steps taken by the Reserve Bank and the Government in the Palai Bank case.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: One clarification, Sir. What about action? When there are thieves and robbers, are they going to take any action to see that those who are guilty are caught and punished?

Shri Morarji Desai: I said, even before, that wherever any legal action can be taken, I am going to see that legal action is taken. But legal action is always a difficult thing, as the hon. Member who is trying to get up, Shri Sadhan Gupta, knows. He is concerned every day in getting accused acquitted. That happens and one has to be careful. Government has to be very careful in that matter.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 24th August/Bhadra 2, 1882 (Saka).

[*Tuesday, August 23, 1960/Bhadra 1, 1882 (Saka)*]

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1325	Squatters in Connaught Place	4232
1326	Telephones in Bikaner Division:	4232–33
1327	Production of electricity in India	4233
1328	Derailment near Barlangfer	4234
1329	Dental clinics	4234–35
1330	Recruitment on S. Railway	4235
1331	World Power Conference at Madrid.	4235–36
1332	Book stalls on Railways	4236–37
1333	Dredgers for Calcutta Port	4237
1334	Central Institute of Study and Research	4237–38
1335	Water supply for Greater Calcutta	4238
1336	Overbridge at Jangaon	4238–39
1337	Nagpur-Trivandrum night Air Mail Service	4239
1338	Telephone connections	4239
1339	Palakole Co-operative Sugar Factory	4240
1340	All India Agriculture Fair at Dakshineshwar	4240–41
1341	District Transport Boards of Himachal Pradesh	4241
1342	Bridges on National Highways	4241–42
1343	Co-operative Societies	4242–43
1344	Postal delay	4243
1345	Fishery	4243–44
1346	Telephone Exchange, Jammu:	4244
1347	Indian Central Cotton Committee	4245
1348	Transfers of doctors of C.H.S. Dispensaries	4245
1349	Postal facilities in Spiti Valley	4246
1350	Vanaspati production	4246
1351	Sugar and Vanaspati	4246–47
1352	Sale of tickets at Howrah and Sealdah	4247–48
1353	Food served on W. Railway stations	4248
1354	Orientation Training of village School Teachers	4248–49
1355	S.E. Railway District Signal & Tele-communication Engineering Office	4249–50
1356	Suraimanpur-Raoti Railway line	4250–51

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1357	Experimental Rural Post Offices in Madhya Pradesh	4251–52
1358	Schools run by S.E. Railway	4252
1359	Publications on Agriculture	4252–53
1360	Bridge on River Gomti	4253
1361	Post Offices in rented buildings in Madras State	4254
1362	Telephone Advisory Committee, Coimbatore	4254

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . 4255

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 912 dated the 6th August, 1960 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(2) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(*i*) G.S.R. 941 dated the 13th August, 1960 making certain amendments to the Bombay Sugar (Export Control) Order, 1959.

(*ii*) G.S.R. 942 dated the 13th August, 1960 makting certain further amendments to the Sugar (Movement Control) Order, 1959.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 4255–56

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 19th August, 1960, Rajya Sabha had passed the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 27th November, 1959, with amendments and had returned the Bill with the request that the concurrence of Lok Sabha to the amendments be communicated to Rajya Sabha.

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE 4256

Secretary laid on the Table the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

MOTION RE. DRAFT THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN . . 4256–4382

Further discussion on the motion re. Draft Third Five Year Plan and substitute motions thereto continued. The discussion was not concluded.

PURTHER DISCUSSION ON MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 4382–4426

Shri Punnoose moved that Rule 194 of Rules of Procedure be suspended with reference to the discussion on the closure of the Palai Central Bank and the time be increased from 2 1/2 hours to 4 hours. The motion was adopted.

Further discussion on the closure of the Palai Central Bank continued. The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) replied to the Debate and the discussion was concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1960 Bhadra 2, 1882 (Saka)—

Further discussion on the motion re. Draft Third Five Year Plan.

GMGIPND—L.S.II—866 (Ai) L.S.D.—1-9-60—950